THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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No. 138.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

HAT beautiful building, the NEW COAL EXCHANGE, was ecently visited by the Lord Mayor and several of the principal embers of the Corporation, at which period it was in a state rapid completion. It has been erected by the Corporation London in order to facilitate the transaction of the vast crease of business carried on by the coal trade of the city of ondon, the former building, which stood on a portion of the ew site, having been found inconvenient and inadequate for e business of the market.

The new building, which is entirely faced with Portland one, being situated at the corner of St. Mary-at-hill and ower Thames-street, presents two principal fronts in the alian style of architecture; the main entrance forming a cir- ular corner, above which is a tower of considerable height, ade of stone, and in the same style of architecture, and con- aining the principal staircase leading to the several stories of e entire building, which is of great magnitude. The internal arrangements contain in the centre a circular area, 60 feet in diameter, appropriated for the meeting of the merchants and factors, surmounted by a dome, and about 80 feet in height: it is built with cast-iron ribs, and covered with large plates of ground glass, the eye in the centre, which is 16 feet in diameter, supporting a cupola of lemon-coloured glass. The dome is erected entirely in cast iron, ornamented stanchions supporting projecting galleries, also of cast iron, on a level with the several stories of the building, and forming the accesses to the offices to be appropriated for the merchants and factors, and the various official departments connected with the business of the market.

The floor of the circular area is composed of various coloured woods in the form of a mariner's compass, containing in the centre a shield of the City arms, an anchor, and other embellishments, the whole encircled by a fret border, also in woods of various colours.

A portion of the decorative part of this floor is formed with part of an oak-tree which had been found embedded in the river Tyne, and which had lain there evidently for several centuries.

The lower part of the dome and other portions of the interior have been decorated by Mr. Sang with paintings in encaustic, arranged by Mr. Bunning, the architect of the building, and representing fossil remains of plants and other vegetation found in the substance of coal; also the various implements used by the miners, views of the various collieries, interspersed with other ornaments, which Mr. Sang and his assistants have executed in a very skilful and elegant manner.

The remains of a Roman bath and villa, discovered in excavating for the foundation of the building, have been entirely preserved, and the means are provided to afford an opportunity for inspection.

The interior of the building contains several hundred tons of cast iron, ornamented with symbols of the coal trade.

This handsome edifice has been erected, at a cost of about £40,000, from designs and under the superintendence of Mr.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

Bunning, the architect to the Corporation, and is highly creditable to his taste and ingenuity, from its originality of style and construction. Mr. W. Trego is the contractor for the building, and Messrs. Dewer for the iron work. The ornamental floor of the merchants' area has been formed by Messrs. Davison and Lymington, and seasoned by their patent desiccating process; and on the completion of the new building, also in course of erection by the Corporation, at Billingsgate-market, under the superintendence of Mr. Bunning, these two structures will rank amongst the leading features of the metropolis.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Royalty is anything but a sinecure; in truth, no people in the world work harder than Kings and Queens—and, let us add, Presidents. The Prince has been completely knocked up during his northern progress, although his power of endurance is great. At Rouen he was received by the authorities with enthusiasm; not so at Havre—out of a spirit of mean jealousy. It would have served the Havre folks rightly to have left them to enjoy their banquet to themselves, for the mayor's speech was little less than insulting. However, the Prince did attend, and wisely did not in any way condescend to notice the sneers of M. Bertin. In the evening there was a display of fireworks near the new docks, and the "basin of commerce" was splendidly illuminated. More than 50,000 persons belonging to Havre and the neighbouring places were present. A subscription ball took place at the theatre. The centre box was reserved for the President of the Republic. When he entered he was received with acclamations from *le peuple*. It was estimated at Havre that during the day not less than 10,000 persons had entered the town from the surrounding districts. The Prince visited Elbeuf and Louviers on his return to Paris. He goes on Sunday to the opening of the Strasbourg Railway, and shortly after to the inauguration of the Lyons Railway.

Vappreaux, one of the murderers of General Brea and his aide-de-camp, died a few days since in the citadel of Doullens. He was 34 years of age.

In consequence of the closing of the Opera "for repairs," the directors have suspended the engagements of the *artistes* in virtue of a clause in the *cahier des charges*, which authorizes them to do so, in the case of a forcible suspension of the performances. M. Coralli, master of the ballet, and M. Eugene Coralli, a dancer, have, however, brought actions against MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, to compel them to execute the engagements and to pay the salaries, or to put an end to their contracts by paying the forfeits of 15,000f. and 10,000f., which were agreed on. The case was called on yesterday before the Tribunal of Commerce, but it was postponed for a fortnight.

Marie Countess of Landsfeldt and Lieutenant Heald arrived here on Saturday night.

I regret to say that M. Lamartine, one of the glories of France, and one of the heroes of the revolution of February, has been, in truth, one of its first victims. He is completely ruined; and after making efforts, almost as great as those of the immortal Scott, to save his patrimony, it is at length to be inevitably consigned to the auctioneer's hammer. Amongst the *ventes d'immeubles* of the Paris papers is to be seen, "A vendre la terre de Milly, appartenant à M. de Lamartine," &c. This is the place where M. de Lamartine was born, where he passed his earliest years, and which he has immortalized in his "Confidences." At one time it was thought that the place could be saved. One of the principal publishers of Paris agreed to pay off the whole of the debts affecting the property, M. de Lamartine agreeing, in return, to supply the publisher in question with a certain number of volumes. The arrangement was complete, the money was about to be paid down, when the revolution of February occurred. The publisher offered to keep to his bargain, but informed M. de Lamartine that in doing so he should be irretrievably ruined, upon which M. de Lamartine at once tore up the bond. The debts continue as great as they were before the revolution; while the value of the property has greatly diminished. Creditors are clamorous, and, in short, the place must be sold for whatever it will fetch, and that will not be nearly the amount of the debts affecting it.

Garibaldi, whose band was beaten at San Marino, has escaped with some thirty followers and his brave and devoted wife, and is said to be safe at Venice.

Paris, I am happy to say, is no longer in that most anomalous state, a condition of "siege." Yours, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S.—To-day is the Feast of Assumption; and also the anniversary of Napoleon's birthday. Had the Emperor lived, he would have completed his 80th year. Our President has just recovered from an attack of *cholerine*. The papers here give the details of a fearful tragedy recently enacted in the town of Berthoud, in Switzerland:—Jacob Moser, of Gondisweil, in the district of Kulm (Argovia), forty-five years of age, having in a fit of despondency strangled four of his children, and then put a period to his own xistence.

THE COURT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended by Mr. Edmond Mildmay, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent-garden Theatre with their presence on SATURDAY evening last. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Kew.

MONDAY was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The usual loyal demonstrations were made in the royal parishes during the day, and in the evening her Majesty's tradespeople illuminated in celebration of the auspicious event.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge left her residence at Kew, on TUESDAY afternoon, for Portsmouth, on a visit to Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley-house, on Monday, for Walmer Castle. The noble and gallant duke, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, will shortly receive a succession of visitors.

The Duke of Devonshire has left town for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford visited Lord and Lady John Russell on Saturday last, at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-park

The Duke of Manchester and Lady Olivia Montagu have arrived at Huntly-lodge, N.B., on a visit to the Duchess of Gordon, who is receiving a small circle at her retired seat.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower left Trentham last week, to visit Lord and Lady Blantyre at Erskine-house, Renfrewshire; and have since gone to Dunrobin to join the duke and the youthful members of the family.

His Imperial Highness the Duke of Leuchtenberg (son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia) arrived in town on Saturday afternoon last, from Southampton, which port his Imperial Highness reached the same morning, in the Russian steam-frigate Kamtschatka, from Cronstadt. The illustrious Prince was received at the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway by his Excellency Baron Brunnow and by M. De Berg, first secretary of the Russian legation. His Imperial Highness, having entered Baron Brunnow's carriage, accompanied his excellency to Ashburnham-house, where the Prince will occupy apartments during his sojourn in London. His Imperial Highness Maximilian Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke de Leuchtenberg, and Prince d'Eichstadt, was born the 2nd of October, 1817, and succeeded to the ducal title on the death of his father (the Duke Augustus) the 28th of March, 1835. He married, the 14th of July, 1839, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Mary Nicolaiewna, eldest daughter of the Emperor of all the Russias, by whom he has several children, and on his marriage, by a ukase, received the title of d'Altesse Imperiale. Since his alliance with the Emperor's daughter he has chiefly resided at St. Petersburg, and but seldom visited his princely possessions in Bavaria. His Imperial Highness is a major-general in the Russian army.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury left Hatfield-house last week for Scotland.

The Marchioness of Normanby has left town for the British Embassy at Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town for Bretby-park.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at Achnacarry-house, Inverness-shire, where Lord Ossulston and a distinguished party are about to meet for the shooting season.

The Earl and Countess Manvers and Lady Annora Pierrepont left Portman-square on Saturday for Thoresby-park, Notts. Viscount and Viscountess Newark have gone to Ryde for the autumn.

The Earl Granville has left town for Scotland.

The Earl of Howth has been entertaining a distinguished party at Howth Castle during the Queen's visit to Ireland.

The Earl and Countess Spencer and family have returned to Althorp-park from Brighton.

The Countess Longford, family, and suite left Bruton-street, on Saturday last, for Pakenham-hall, Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have gone to Cowes, and will remain there until after the festivities attendant on the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Lord Elphinstone has left town on a tour in Germany.

Lord John Russell will leave London on Monday next, on a visit to her Majesty in Scotland.

There have been grand festivities at Portsmouth in honour of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who are at present the guests of Lady Augusta and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

On Tuesday evening his Excellency Baron Brunnow entertained a distinguished party to dinner to meet his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Leuchtenberg. The guests, in addition to the suite of his Imperial Highness, included Lord John Russell, the Prince Lieven, the Prince Richard Metternich, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Baron Koller.

His Excellency the Danish Minister, the Countess Reventlow, and family left town last week for Harpsden-court, near Henley-on-Thames, where they will remain during the autumn.

We are glad to learn that the Baroness Brunnow is recovering slowly from her recent severe indisposition.

LADIES
who had the honour of attending the
QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM,
Held in Dublin Castle on Thursday evening in the past week.

In the Postscript to our last journal we gave a general account of the Drawing-room held in Dublin Castle; and we then promised a list of the LADIES present—a promise which we now fulfil.

Dublin, from an early hour of the evening named, was full of all the note and preparation incident to the great and important event of the Queen of the united empire holding her first drawing-room in the second city of her dominions. So early as seven o'clock the carriages began to set down at the castle. The scene presented to the eye of the spectator was one of peculiar brilliancy. Hour after hour the long line of equipages succeeded each other. It literally appeared as if there would be no termination to the arrivals, and the blaze of light from the castle and the Royal Exchange, and other buildings which were illuminated, made every object appear almost as discernible as if it were clear day.

At twelve minutes after nine o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant and Countess of Clarendon, entered the castle gates, the three state carriages being preceded and followed by a squadron of the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons. Cheers, long, fervent, and earnest, burst forth on every side, and those who occupied the carriages in the line which was formed by the royal *cortège* joined in the plaudits—one common feeling of loyalty actuating all classes.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the officers of state, entered the presence-chamber. Her Majesty was attired in a superb pink poplin dress, elaborately figured with gold shamrocks. The number present altogether exceeded 1700.

At the PRIVATE ENTREE the following ladies were admitted:—

The Countess Fortescue, the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, the Viscountess Jocelyn (lady of the bedchamber), the Hon. Miss Dawson (maid of honour), Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. and Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. and the Misses Tighe, Mrs. Hatchell, Mrs. and the Misses Brady, Mrs. and two Misses Whately, the Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. and Miss Blackburne, Mrs. and two Misses Smith, Mrs. Redington, the Countess of Roden and Lady F. Jocelyn, the Countess of Rosse, the Countess of Listowell, and Lady Augusta Hare, the Countess of Fingall and Ladies Plunket, Mrs. and Miss Oldfield, Mrs. and Miss Pigott, Mrs. Monaghan, Lady Blakeney, the two Misses Hatchell, Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Mansell.

The General Drawing-room was attended by

The Lady Mayoress.

Marchionesses—Drogheda, Downshire, Waterford, and Kildare.

Countesses—Erne, Carrick, Miltown, Clonmel, by the Duchess of Leinster; Clancarty, Mayo, Dunraven, Donoughmore, Clanricarde, Portarlington.

Viscountesses—Ashbrooke, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Bangor, by the Countess of Clancarty; Mountmorris, Netterville, by the Countess of Erne; Monck, by the Countess of Clancarty.

Baroness—De Roebeck.

Ladies—Talbot de Malahide, Lonisa Fortescue, Anne Butler, Mary Lindsay, by the Marchioness of Waterford; Mary Monck, by the Countess of Clancarty; Harriet Monck, by the Countess of Clancarty; Gore Booth, Emma Vesey, Castlemaine, Levinge, by the Duchess of Leinster; Edward Chichester, Clonbrock, Rossmore, Staples, Katharine Hely Hutchinson, Frances Hely Hutchinson, Dombraine, by the Countess of Roden; Farnham.

Hon. Mesdames—Henry French, H. Cavendish Butler, by the Countess of Erne; Annesley Dickson, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Lambert, by the Countess of Clancarty; Rochfort, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Plunket, Browne, Countess of Fingal, Patrick Plunket, Hall, Westenra, Edward Taylor, by the Countess of Mayo; Preston, by the Countess of Fingal; and Pakenham.

Hon Mesdemoiselles—Anna Massey, Adelaide Yelverton, by the Countess of Dunraven; — Flower, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Elizabeth Vesey Fitzgerald, by Lady Edward Chichester; Mabel Vesey Fitzgerald, by ditto; Letitia Vesey Fitzgerald, by ditto; Florinda Handcock.

Mesdames—Villiers Stuart, Henry White, Howse, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; Ireland, by Mrs. Colonel King; Brereton, by the Hon. Lady Packenham; Priestly, by the Countess of Clarendon; Barry, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Macrory, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Thomas Sadleir, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Brown, by Mrs. Colonel King; Launcelot Bayley, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Mark Seton Synnot, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Robert Johns, by Mrs. Grattan; William Steuart Trench, by the Countess of Erne; Hay, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; M'Clintock Bunbury, William Neville Eustace, by Lady Blakeney; Thomas Farrell, by the Countess of Fingal; Charles William Hamilton, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Mackintosh, Moore, Charles Pratt Hamilton, Joseph Burke, and Francis Barry Drew, by Lady Blakeney; Colonel Skerrett, by the Countess of Clancarty; Radcliff, by the Lady Talbot de Malahide; Jenkins, by Mrs. Maziere Brady; Francis Forde, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Stanley M'Clintock, by the Duchess of Leinster; H. Grattan, G. W. West, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; A. W. West, Robinson, by the Duchess of Leinster; Colomb, by Lady Blakeney; Cameron, by Mrs. Oldfield; Wybrants, by Mrs. P. Latouche; O'Sullivan, by Lady Vernon; Wm. F. T. Ivey, Willoughby Mode, and Walter White, by Lady Blakeney; Richard Henn, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Wilson, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Dedrickson, by the Countess of Clarendon; Bell, by Lady Blakeney; Hackett, by Lady Clarina; Arthur Preston Graves, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Charles Graves, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Gayer and George Blacker, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; George Woods Maunsell, by the Duchess of Leinster; Johnstone, by the Countess of Miltown; Elkington, by Lady Blakeney; Thompson, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; John Shaw Hamilton, by the Marchioness of Kildare; Bramston Smith, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; O'Reilly, by the Countess of Fingal; George Carpenter Brownrigg, by the Countess of Clarendon; N. W. Leslie, by the Countess of Erne; Crosthwait, by the Countess of Clarendon; Edward Maitland, by Lady Blakeney; William Donnelly, by Mrs. M'Clintock; Dominick M'Causland, by the Baroness Castlemaine; Henry Coddington, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Henry Needham, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; O'Reilly, by Mrs. Naper; Henry B. Carey and Keatinge Taylor, by Mrs. M'Evoy; Hercules M'Donnell, Fred. John Foster Moore, by the Countess of Clancarty; Hunter Ward, by Lady Blakeney; James Sadleir, by the Countess of Portarlington; Edmund Hayes, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Hans Hamilton Woods, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Gartside Tipping, by the Countess of Erne; Henry Lugard, by Mrs. Oldfield; Pugh, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Strode and Brabazon, by the Countess of Fingal; James Leslie Foster, by the Countess of Clancarty; Mrs. M'Evoy, French, by Lady Castlemaine; Bole, by Lady Edward Chichester; W. J. Oldham, by Lady Blakeney; John Perrin, by Mrs. Brady; Colonel King, J. La Touche, by the Marchioness of Kildare; H. Rowley, by Lady Gore Booth; Hamill Stewart, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Christopher Hamilton, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; William Grattan, jun., by the Countess of Fingal; Matthew J. Anketell, by the Marchioness of Londonderry; Richardson Bunbury, by the Hon. Mrs. La Touche; Henry Scovell, by Mrs. Evans; Cramer Roberts, by the Duchess of Leinster; Philip E. Brabazon, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Fitzgibbon, by the Countess of Clarendon; Hayward, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Ruxton, by the Countess of Fingal; Henn, by Mrs. White; R. G. Talbot, by the Hon. Mrs. Kay; Winter and Mrs. Fitzsimon, by the Countess of Fingal; Ellis, by Mrs. Henry Grattan; Adair, by the Countess of Clancarty; Daly, White, B. B. Williams, Laurence Waldron, by Lady Blakeney; Goff, by Lady Castlemaine; Jones, by Lady Louisa Tennison; M'Clintock, Philip Newton, by Mrs Frederick Shaw; Vicars, by Mrs. Oldfield; Heyman and Mrs. Crawford, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Hamilton, by the Countess of Fingal; Edward Ward Drew, by the Countess of Clarendon; Lloyd, by the Countess of Dunraven; Francis Henry Hall, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Frederic Long, by the Lady Talbot de Malahide; Reeves, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Christmas, Innes, by Lady Blakeney; Carter, by the Countess of Erne; Thomas O'Hagan, by Mrs. Brady; Nathaniel Plunkett, by the Countess of Fingal; Stewart, by Lady Bateson; Nathaniel Hone, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; Howard Brooke, by the Hon. Lady Brooke; Horne, Enery, by Mrs. Richard Fox; Hamilton, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Arthur Cane, by Mrs. Trant; William Richards, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; William Levinge, by the Duchess of Leinster; Peter La Touche, by Mrs. La Touche; Archbold, by the Duchess of Leinster; Howard St. George, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; H. Colles, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; John George, by Lady Blakeney; Maseire, by Viscountess Jocelyn; Trant, G. Power, by the Hon. Lady Burke; Whiteside, by the Countess of Roden; Lees, by Mrs. Fred. Shaw; Loftus Bland, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Warburton, by Countess Dunliven; Pennefather, by Countess of Donoughmore; Irwin, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Henry Flood, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; James C. Moore, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Scanlan, by the Countess of Fingal; Sawyer, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Peter Digges La Touche, by the Duchess of Leinster; Warden Flood, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Frederick Shaw, Duff Coghlan, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; Dooner, Burke, by the Countess of Clancarty; Braddell, by Mrs. Charles M. St. George; Joliffe Tuffnell, by Mrs. Farrer; Captain Brannan, by Lady Blakeney; T. S. Rooke, by Mrs. Whately; Alfred Chapman, by Lady Blakeney; Close, by Lady E. Vesey; J. H. Burdett, by Lady Brooke; Edward Tuthill, by Mrs. Charles M. St. George; Valentine O'Connor, by Mrs. Purcell; Charles Henry Travers, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Butler, by Lady Blakeney; Edward Spencer Dix, by Mrs. M'Clintock; George William Adair, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; Colonel Cater, by Lady Blakeney; O'Callaghan, by Mrs. Brady; Nathaniel Barton, John Madden, by the Countess of Erne; Morgan O'Connell, by the Countess of Fingal; Mrs. Boyd, by Lady Castlemaine; Scully, by the Countess of Fingal; Wade, by Lady Emma Vesey; Echlin Matthews, by the Marchioness of Downshire; John Wade, by Lady Clarina; Duckett, by Mrs. M'Clintock Bunbury; George Daniel, by the Countess of Clarendon; J. Chester, by Lady Louisa Tennison; W. W. Harris, by Mrs. Calvert Stronge; Richard Cooper, by Mrs. Philip Percival; Hampton Lewis, by the Countess of Fortescue; Evans, John Reilly, by the Countess of Roden; Fox, by Lady Blakeney; Theophilus St. George, by Mrs. Farrer; Doyne, by the Countess of Erne; Saunton, by the Countess of Clarendon; Blaney Balfour, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Henry Close, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Wellington Rose, by the Lady Edward Chichester; Farrell, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Mills, by the Countess of Fingal; Longfield, by Mrs. T. B. C. Smith; Vandeleur Creagh, by the Countess of Dunraven; Admiral Leslie, H. Farran Darley, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; Blennerhassett and William Blennerhassett, by the Countess of Dunraven; Charles Leslie, by the Countess of Erne; Longfield, by the Countess of Listowel; Grogan Morgan, by the Countess of Clarendon; Domville, James Hewitt, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Godfrey Piercy, by Lady Blakeney; Thomas Battley, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Richard Morrison, by Lady Stannus; Richard Barnewall, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Francis Osborne, by the Countess of Fingal; Dillon and Samuel Reynell, by the Countess of Clancarty; Burdett, by the Countess of Fingal; Rochfert Scott, by Lady Blakeney; Robert Knox, by Lady Emma Vesey; Oliver Nicholls, by Lady Blakeney; Henry Shaw, by Mrs. F. Shaw; Edward Taylor Massy, by Lady Clarina; Bolton Massy, by the Duchess of Leinster; William Moore, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Wallop Brabazon, by the Countess of Fingal; Cox and Mrs. Clement Wolseley, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Charles Hare Hemphill, by the Duchess of Leinster; Sydney Cosby, by the Countess of Portarlington; Henry de Burgh, by Lady Clarina; Thomas Tisdall, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Hamerton, by Lady Blakeney; Francis Sadleir, by Mrs. Naper; Callwell, by Lady Downshire; Henry Cole Faulkner, by Lady Blakeney; Purcell Davies, by the Countess Listowel; William Ottley, by Mrs. Richard Fox; John Louis Cronin, by the Countess of Clarendon; Putland, by Mrs. Evans; Richard Uniack Bayley, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Robert Ashworth Studdart, by the Countess of Dunraven; Lecky, by Mrs. M'Clintock Bunbury; Sandes, by Lady Bateson; Acheson Lyle, Bayly, and Mrs. Creagh, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Benson, by Mrs. Whately; Cassidy, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Walter Hussey Griffith, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Atkinson, by the Countess of Clarendon; Peter Gresham, by the Countess of Clarendon; Baldwin, Tobin, by Mrs. T. B. C. Smith; Frederick Maunsell, by Mrs. Willis; Robert Andrews, by Mrs. Sharpe; George William Fitzgerald, by Mrs. Purcell; Robert William Law, by the Countess of Clancarty; Hawkins, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Saumarez Dobree, by Lady Blakeney; Hawkins, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; William Duckett, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Howley and Robert Dillon, by the Countess of Fingal; Richard Ardill, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; Banks, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; William Murphy, by Lady Louisa Tennison; Charles Shaw, by Mrs. F. Shaw; Longden, by Mrs. E. J. Armstrong; Edward Geale, by the Countess Fortescue; Chambers Walker, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; William Peters, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; Henry Hamilton, by the Duchess of Leinster; Segrave, by the Countess of Clarendon; Digges La Touche, Corballis, by the Countess of Fingal; Edward Hornesby, by Mrs. E. J. Armstrong; T. P. Luscombe, by Lady Blakeney; Wells, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Handcock, by the Countess of Clarendon; William Chapman Nunn, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Robert Orme, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Thorpe Porter, by Mrs. Evans; W. H. Luscombe, by Lady Blakeney; Mandeville Power, by the Countess of Fingal; Reynolds, by the Countess of Clarendon; Vernon, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Ralph Sadlier, by the Countess of Clarendon; Bowles, Naper, Robert Graves, by the Countess of Donoughmore; David Mahony and Samuel Perry, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; E. Cubill, by Mrs. Arthur Shirley; Ashton Yates, A. Sirley, Aylmer, by the Countess of Clarendon; E. Leslie Colville, by Mrs. Calvert; Robert Hildyard, by Lady Blakeney; George Morant, by Mrs. Arthur Shirley; Macdonnell, William Archdall, by the Countess of Erne; Gun Cuninghame, by the Hon. Mrs. Latouche; Godfrey Piercy, by Lady Blakeney; George, by Mrs. Percival; Arthur Knox and James Wynne, by the Countess of Clancarty; Smith, by Lady Blakeney; Grogan, by Mrs. George Ross; George Ross Gibson, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Corrigan Perceval Maxwell, by Mrs. Perceval; Harry De Burgh, by Lady Clarina; Synnot, by Lady Louisa Fortescue;

Jones, by the Countess of Clarendon; Edward M. Dunne, by the Countess of Caledon; R. Russell Harris, by Lady Blakeney; Molony, by the Countess of Dunraven; Bruce, by Lady Blakeney; John O'Brien, by the Countess of Fingal; Richards, by Mrs. Farrar; O'Brien, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Torrens M'Cullagh, Le Hunter, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Phibbs and Percy, by the Countess of Dunraven; Charles M. St. George, Francis William Brady, by Mrs. Brady; Hugh Harris, by Mrs. Calvert Stronge; Riky, by Lady Blakeney; Edward Johnston, by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde; Hamilton Smythe, by the Couutess of Roden; Faulkner, by the Countess of Dunraven; Richard Hamilton, by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde; Whitly, by Mrs. Farrar; David Mahony, Norcott D'Esterre, Roberts, by the Countess of Dunraven; Stannis, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Sweetman. by the Countess of Fingal; John West, by Mrs. Whately; Philip Miles, Thomas Kemmis, by the Countess of Fortescue; Philip Percival, Hartpoole Lecky, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; George Roe, George Tottenham, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Mrs. Bagnall, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; J. Alexander Hamilton, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Burton, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Sankey, by Lady Blakeney; Power, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; R. Staples Swift, by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde; Robert Tottenham, by Lady Louisa Tighe; Richard Fetherstonhaugh, by Mrs. P. Wales; Cooke Taylor, by the Countess of Clarendon; Richard Sharp, Wallace Legge, by Lady Edward Chichester; Charles Daubeney, by Lady Blakeney; Jeremiah Dunne, by the Countess of Clarendon; Henry Arthur, by Mrs. White; Gorges, by the Countess of Clarendon; Edward Brennan, by the Duchess of Leinster; Francis Currey, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; Richard Moore, John Langrish, by Mrs. White; Barry, by Lady Clonbrock White; Clayton Brown, by the Countess of Fingal.

Mademoiselles—Miller, by Mrs. White; Fetherston, by the Countess of Clarendon; Alice Miller, by Mrs. White; Priestly, by the Countess of Clarendon; Selina Miller, by Mrs. White; Alice St. George, by the Countess of Caledon; Alicia Stopford, by the Countess of Mayo; Smyth, by the Countess of Mayo; Caroline Fetherston, by the Countess of Clarendon; Georgina Fetherston, by the Countess of Clarendon; Bickerstaff, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Warren, by Mrs. Colonel King; Pepper, by the Countess of Fortescue; Robinson, by the Duchess of Leinster; French, by the Countess of Erne; Barton, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; Gale, by the Countess of Fortescue; Farrell, by the Countess of Fingal; Calvert, Grattan, Pauline Grattan, by Mrs. Henry Grattan; Stewart, by the Countess of Caledon; Moore, by Mrs. Brady; Butler, by Lady Blakeney; Skerrett, by the Countess of Clancarty; Georgina Skerrett, by the Countess of Clancarty; Litton, Godley, by Mrs. Purcell; Adelaide Scott, by the Duchess of Leinster; Scott, by the Duchess of Leinster; Emily Litton, by the Duchess of Leinster; Anna Hammon, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Sophia Lees, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Isabel Maude, by the Hon. Lady Burke; Thompson, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Helena Maunsell, by the Duchess of Leinster; Louisa Maunsell, by the Duchess of Leinster; Eaton, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Blacker, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Brownrigg, by her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon; Elkington, by Lady Blakeney; M'Gregor, by the Countess of Clarendon; Anne Barton, by Mrs. Villiers Stuart; Mary Farrell, by the Countess of Fingal; Ball, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Caroline Barlow, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Margaret Barlow, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Elizabeth Barlow, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Anna Graves, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Jane Macartney, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; O'Hara, by the Countess of Clancarty; Elizabeth O'Hara, by the Countess of Clancarty; Emily O'Hara, by the Countess of Clancarty; Lyster, by Mrs. Henry White; Margaret O'Hara, by the Countess of Clarendon; White, by Lady Blakeney; Wilson, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; S. Wilson, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Lees, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Lyster, by Mrs. Henry White; Josephine Skerrett, by the Countess of Clancarty; Harty, by Mrs. Colonel King; Cane, by the Duchess of Leinster; Caroline Cane, by the Duchess of Leinster; Colomb, by Lady Blakeney; Walker, by the Countess of Dunraven; Anna Walker, by the Countess of Dunraven; Anne Stapleton, by Lady Farnham; Jane Stapleton, by Lady Farnham; O'Sullivan, by Lady Vernon; Needham, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Augusta Needham, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Medlicott, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Macauley, by Lady Blakeney; Emily Macauley, by Lady Blakeney; C. Forde, by Lady Emma Vesey; Kelly, by Mrs. Purcell; Colthurst, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; Fanny Forde, by Lady E. Vesey; Wheatly, by the Countess of Portarlington; Kate Mathews, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Susan Eastwood Taylor, by the Countess of Roden; Keating Taylor, by Mrs. M'Evoy; Mathews, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Hodson, by Lady Blakeney; Torrens, by the Countess of Dunraven; Grattan, by the Countess of Fingal; Patterson, by Mrs. Purcell; Bolton Massey, by the Duchess of Leinster; Hussey, by the Countess of Fingal; Woods, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Scovell, by Mrs. Evans; Donellan, by the Countess of Fingal; Mable Hussey, by the Countess of Fingal; Henry, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Gorges, by the Countess of Fingal; Fanny Maunsell, by the Duchess of Leinster; Elizabeth King, by Mrs. Colonel King; Charlotte King, by Mrs. Colonel King; Emily Foster, by Mrs. Foster; Angelica Henry, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Redmond, by the Countess of Fingal; Jemima Patterson, by Mrs. Purcell; Prendergast, by Mrs. Philip Percival; Taylor, by Mrs. M'Evoy; Stewart, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Brabazon, by the Countess of Fingal; Emily Brabazon, by the Countess of Fingal; M'Henry, by Mrs. Oldfield; Mahon, by the Countess of Clancarty; Caroline Mahon, by the Countess of Clancarty; Barbara M'Evoy, by Mrs. M'Evoy; Gilbert, by Mrs. Henry White; Miss M'Evoy, Sarah R. Rutherford, by the Countess of Erne; Dillon, by the Countess of Fingal; Johnston, by the Countess of Miltown; O'Reilly, by the Countess of Fingal; Martha Collins, by the Countess of Erne; Isabel Mayne, by Mrs. Ashton Yates; Annesley, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; M'Clintock, by Mrs. Clintock; Anna Barton, Spencer Knox, by the Countess of Erne; Studdert, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; Goff, by Mrs. Goff; Elrington, by Mrs. Stronge; Thomasine Elrington, by Mrs. Stronge; Jones, by Lady Louisa Tennison; Kate Elrington, by Mrs. Stronge; Anne Jones, by Lady Louisa Tennison; J. Codrington Williams, Leeson, by the Countess of Fingal; Jane Leeson, by the Countess of Fingal; Barton, by Lady Clarina; Alexander, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Scriven, by Mrs. Brady; Anne Mathews, by the Marchioness of Downshire; L'Estrange, by Lady Castlemaine; Cowley, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Brownlow, by Lady E. Vesey; Emma Brownlow, by Lady E. Vesey; Caroline Close, by Lady E. Vesey; Armit, by Mrs. Henry White; Stuart, by Lady Blakeney; Cowan, by the Countess of Clarendon; Browne, by Mrs. Evans; Winter, by the Countess of Fingal; Henn, by Mrs. White; Ellen Henn, by Mrs. White; Louisa Braddell, by Mrs. St. George; Brandreth, by Lady Blakeney; Helen Butler, by Lady Blakeney; Sanderson, by Lady Farnham; O'Keefe, by the Countess of Dunraven; Fox, by the Countess of Clarendon; Butler, by Lady Blakeney; Ruxton, by the Countess of Fingal; Lucy Winter, by the Countess of Fingal; Turner, by Lady Blakeney; Shaw Fitzsimon, by the Countess of Fingal; Anne Fitzsimon, by the Countess of Fingal; White, by ditto; Flood, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Isabella Flood, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Heyman, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Browne, by Mrs. Evans; Maria Codrington, by Mrs. M'Clintock; Frederica Plunkett, by the Hon. Mrs. Plunkett; Charlotte Digges La Touche, by the Duchess of Leinster; Louisa Digges La Touche, by the Duchess of Leinster; Mary Plunkett, Mary La Touche, by the Hon. Mrs. La Touche; Eliza La Touche, by the Hon. Mrs. La Touche; Harriet Molyneux, by Mrs. Stronge; Fitzgerald, by the Duchess of Leinster; Burke, by Lady Louisa Tennison; Alicia Gason, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; Gabbett, by the Countess of Dunraven; Bolton, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Augusta Bolton, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Coddington, by Mrs. M'Clintock; Lady Clements, by the Lady Louisa Fortescue; Braddell, by Mrs. St. George; Louisa Clements, by Lady Louisa Fortescue; Letitia Whinyates, by Mrs. Christmas; Knight, by Mrs. Christmas; Kate Knight, by Mrs. Christmas; Cockburn, by the Countess of Clarendon; Sophia Cockburn, by Lady Blakeney; Henrietta Hall, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Josephine Long, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Isabella Long, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Plant, by the Hon. Mrs. Hall; Reeves, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Mary Reeves, by Mrs. Acheson Lyle; Conolly, by Mrs. St. George; Mary Anne Conolly, by Mrs. St. George; Hall, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Florence Hall, by Lady Bateson; Carden, by the Countess of Erne; Isabella Purcell, by Mrs. Purcell; Fanny Warburton, by the Countess of Dunraven; Napier, by the Viscountess Jocelyn; Trant, Charlotte Beresford, by the Marchioness of Waterford; Emily Beresford, by the Marchioness of Waterford; Selina Crampton, Charlotte Crampton, by the Countess of Clarendon; Warburton, by the Countess of Dunraven; Louisa Long, by Mrs. Brady; Ball, by Lady Blakeney; Honoria Purcell, by Mrs. Purcell; Miss Purcell, by Mrs. Purcell; Mary Long, by Mrs. Brady; Gorges, by Lady Blakeney; Sarah Mayne, by Mrs. Yates; Mara, by Lady E. Chichester; Cash, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Beresford, by the Marchioness of Waterford; Wolseley, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Hendrick, by the Lady Clarina; Atkinson, by the Countess of Clarendon; Lees, by Mrs. Frederick Shaw; Browne, by the Countess of Fingal; Catherine Browne, by the Countess of Fingal; Louisa Maunsell, by the Couness Listowel; O'Reilly, Emily Meara, by Lady E. Chichester; Lecky, by Mrs. Bunbury; Lyle, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Lynch, by the Hon. Mrs. Armstrong; Emily Lyle, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Augusta Lyle, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Gore, by the Countess of Donoughmore; M. Acton, by Mrs. Evans; Sandes, Margaret Sandes, M. A. Watson, by Mrs. Bunbury; Hall, by Mrs. Evans; Ann Acton, by Mrs. Evans; Connell, Elizabeth Verner, Frederick Verner, Harriett Verner, O'Connor, Cassidy, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Eleanor Cassidy, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Hemphill, by Mrs. Shirley; Moore, by the Countess of Clancarty; Griffith, by Mrs. Yates; Cornelia Saurin, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Tuthill, by Lady Bateson; Forde, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Duckett, by Mrs. Bunbury; Agnes Moore, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Helen O. Moore, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Jessie Moore, by the Marchioness of Drogheda; Anna Geale, by the Countess of Fortescue; O'Connor, by Lady L. Tennison; Mary O'Connor, by Lady L. Tennison; Isabella Saurin, by Lady Roden; Collins, by Mrs. Yates; Cottingham, by Mrs. A. Shirley; Borrowes, by the Duchess of Leinster; Stannus, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Kingsmill, by the Duchess of Leinster; King, by Lady Emma Vesey; Louisa Mathews, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Emilia Cooper, by Mrs. P. Percival; Letitia Graham, by the Marchioness of Downshire; West, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Maria Farrell, by the Countess of Fingal; Groome, by the Countess of Erne; Janet Reilly, by the Countess of Roden; Anne Graham, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Sidney Acton, by Mrs. Evans; Fanny West, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Harriet Farrell, by the Countess of Fingal; Hume, by Mrs. Ross; Jane Coote, by Lady Coote; Harriet Coote, by Lady Coote; Emily Close, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Catherine Close, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Farrell, by Lady Talbot de Malahide; Lentaigne, by the Countess of Fingal; Fitzgerald, Taafe, by Lady E. Chichester; Miss R. Hoey, by Lady Blakeney; Miss Roche, Theodosia Reilly, by Lady Roden; Whitty, by Mrs. Farrer; Sweetman, by the Countess of Fingal; Ellen Montgomery, by the Countess of Clarendon; Mary Lefroy Montgomery, by the Countess of Caledon; Percy, by Lady E. Chichester; King, by the Countess of Rosse; Jane King, by the Countess of Rosse; Mary King, by the Countess of Rosse; Lambert, by Mrs. St. George; Kyle, by the Countess of Clarendon; Beresford Johnstone, by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde; Sweetman, by Mrs. Sweetman; Julia Kinahan, by Lady Bateson; Wisdom, by Lady Clarendon; Wynne, by Lady Gore Booth; Stannus, by the Marchioness of Downshire; Anna M'Creight, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Ellen Leslie, by Mrs. Admiral Leslie; Mary Ann Bellew, by the Countess of Fingal; Bellew, by the Countess of Fingal; Logan, by Lady G. Booth; Molony, by the Countess of Dunraven; Creagh, by Lady Blakeney; Alicia Hewitt, by the Countess of Donoughmore; Georgina Lindsey, by the Marchioness of Waterford; Isabella Leslie, by the Countess of Erne; Darley, by Mrs. A. Lyle; Smith, by Lady Louisa Tennison; Emily Smith, by Lady Louisa Tennison; Head, by the Countess of Fortescue; Catherine Cooper, by Mrs. P. Percival, &c. &c.

The fine bands of the 2nd Regiment and the 60th Rifles performed a variety of splendid music during the evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANCE M.—1. Tongs for the purpose may be procured at Mr. Rossi's, 254, Regent-street.—2. We do not know.

KITTY.—See the recipes given in the answers to Bandoline in No. 87—to Lady Constance, in No. 89—and to F. M. A., in No. 90—of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We think a front trimming, composed of a succession of narrow frills, set on horizontally, and narrowing from the bottom to the waist. The bonnet may have a bavolet or curtain at the back, and a few light bows on one side. We believe the pattern may be obtained at the Soho Bazaar.

AN ADMIRER AND SUBSCRIBER.—We earnestly advise our fair correspondent to consult Mr. Coulson, surgeon, before adopting *any* suggested support for the curvature.

C. H.—We are happy in meeting the wishes of C. H. in this week's number.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.—1. Repeatedly washing with hot water, to dissolve the size used in whitewash.—2. Soft soap, to which a little spirit of turpentine must be added.—3. Extract of walnuts, combined with linseed-oil, in which litharge has been boiled.

A SUBSCRIBER should address a note to the various makers of the flowers on a large scale.

MISS T.—The engraving was to be given on completing the tale.

MRS. G.—1. Eau de Cologne.—2. About six months since.—3. The subject shall be considered.

HORATIA OF KENT.—Not at the *same* drawing-room. It would evade the necessary and preliminary inquiries.

LADY ALICE.—SILK HAIR-NETS.—Nets for the hair are to be had at Mr. Rossi's, 254, Regent-street. Their price varies, we believe, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A COUNTRY CURATE.—We are not analytical chemists, bnt presume the pill is like most aperients. This, however, is less the question than its adaptation to the *particular constitution or disease.* Always consult a medical man.

RECEIVED.—Medicus, Cranbourne E., Mela, Emmy, Carl, Louise Dumont Zara, N. O. N., K. H.

The VOLUME of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES, elegantly bound, and containing about 500 Illustrations, for 1849, is now ready, price 18s.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

A SERIES OF

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE ROYAL PROGRESS

was given in the number of this Journal for Saturday, Aug. 11.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—August.

19 S	11 Sunday after Trinity.	2 Kings	5—Acts		17	2 Kings	9—1 Peter		4
20 M		Dan.	2—	...	18	Dan.	3—	...	5
21 T	Mars rises 10 23 aft.	...	4—	...	19	...	5—2 Pet.		1
22 W	Venus rises 1 18 morn.	...	6—	...	20	...	7—	...	2
23 T	Fast.	...	1—	...	21	...	9—	...	3
24 F	St. Bartholomew.	Ecclu.	24—	...	22	Ecclu.	29—1 John		1
25 S	Mercury sets 7 25 aft.	Dan.	10—	...	23	Dan.	11—	...	2

FIRST QUARTER, 25th, 4 h. 56 m. afternoon.—SUN rises at 5h. 3 m, and sets at 7 h. 1 m.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

CHOLERA AND ITS CURES.

As we are not yet free from the cholera, which, on the contrary, appears in some places to be upon the increase, it is worth while to give publicity to every suggestion which may be likely to aid the faculty in resisting its approach. With this view we beg to call attention to the Rev. Mr. Alston's letter to the *Times*, dated the 15th inst., where we find the following passage:—"During my visits upon the sick yesterday morning, I observed a great crowd round the door of a house in Nelson-street, where a poor man had died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, the previous night. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned, to my utter amazement, that the man had come to life again; and, on proceeding up stairs, I found three or four women rubbing the dead body with spirits of ammonia. I inquired the cause of their doing this, when they said that the opinion man had come to life again, and they had formed this opinion from one of the women having bled the corpse in the arm, from which, certainly, a quantity of blood had proceeded."

In connection with this statement are several facts of a remarkable nature. In the first place, the man had been to all appearance dead for twelve hours. "The rigidity of form and feature," says Mr. Alston, "which no one at all accustomed to the sight of death could, for a moment, mistake, at once convinced me that Death had done his work too surely." The fact that the blood flowed freely upon puncturing the arm is in itself most remarkable, after so many hours of death had intervened. And Mr. Alston has published this case in the hope that some method of treatment may be devised which may have especial reference to the state of the blood, and to the fact he mentions.

It may be within the recollection of our readers that, two or three weeks back, a cholera case occurred where, in reality, the patient was brought back to life. To her family and others present, Death had mastered his victim; and so sure were they that all hope was over, that the dead body was *laid out.* The surgeon who had attended, arriving at the house, was told what had occurred, when, as is usual, he was shown into the room where deceased lay. There was no breath, no sign of life; the body was cold, "cold as death"; but perceiving the minutest pulsation of the heart—so minute that none but himself detected it, and only he, led by Providence—he bled her, and in half an hour the woman breathed and spoke and ate.

There appears to us to be some relation betwixt these two cases; and we trust, at all events, that they will fall under the eye of some man of experience who will give them his attention, and the public the benefit of his views.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths in London during the week ending Saturday, August 11, were 1909. The mortality is somewhat less than it was in the previous week. The deaths from all causes in the last six weeks were 1070, 1369, 1741, 1931, 1967, and 1909; of which 393, 630, 1002, 1173, 1308, and 1185 were by diseases of the zymotic class. Smallpox, scarletina, and hooping-cough are comparatively quiescent; typhus is more fatal than it was. The excess of 901 deaths over the average is due to diarrhœa and cholera. The deaths from cholera during the last six weeks were 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, and 823. The decrease is gratifying; but it is right to observe that the improvement is chiefly confined to West London, Poplar, St. George (Southwark), Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth. It is satisfactory to find that the deaths of 819 out of the 823 persons who died last week of cholera are certified. They were seen by qualified medical attendants. But it is to be feared that the advice was not obtained in time. Medical men are called when the people are dying, but it is then too late. If the families of the middle and higher classes were seen at intervals during the epidemic by their medical attendants, and a corps of medical officers employed by the guardians to visit the poor at short intervals, the present epidemic might, very probably, be cut short, and a third eruption be averted.

EXECUTION OF A WOMAN FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND.—Mary Ann Ball, 31 years of age, was publicly executed last week, in front of Coventry gaol. She was convicted at the late Warwick assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, for the wilful murder of her husband by administering arsenic in his gruel.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Costume for a Little Boy from five to seven years of age.*—Jacket of fawn-coloured cashmere or valencia, having a small skirt or basque, rounded at the corners in front. The sleeves, which reach only about half-way down the lower arm, are wide at the ends and cut in the horseshoe form, thus affording room for full white cambric under-sleeves with wristbands. Under the jacket is worn a white waistcoat, fastened by a row of buttons up the front. This waistcoat, which is made of an exceedingly light material, might be entirely dispensed with, but that it serves to conceal a sort of under-waistcoat, made of cambric muslin or thin calico, having a row of buttons round the waist for the purpose of supporting the trousers. This will be found an exceedingly convenient mode of arranging the dress of boys of tender age, as it obviates the necessity of any tightening round the waist or across the shoulders; either of which is alike injurious to health and restrictive of that freedom of motion so natural and pleasing in childhood. The trousers, which are of white coutil, are wide, with fulness at the top, in the manner of sailors' trousers, and they have pockets in the side-seams. A round hat of broad straw, the crown encircled by a red ribbon, fastened on one side in a bow with long ends fringed. Black shoes and fawn-coloured gaiters.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Boy from eight to nine years of age.*—This dress consists of a complete suit of the light material called valencia. The colour is optional, but slate or drab will be found most durable, as well as most appropriate to the present season. The blouse is of a form very fashionable at the present time in Paris, where it is distinguished by the name of the blouse mousquetaire. It is ornamented up the front with rows of braid. The sleeves are demi-long, wide at the lower part of the arm, and also ornamented with braid. Full under-sleeves, with narrow wristbands. Trousers of the same material and colour as the blouse, with a row of broad braid on the outside seams. A girdle of black velvet, fastened by a buckle in front of the waist. Small shirt-collar turned over, and a rose-coloured necktie. A round broad-brimmed hat of straw or leghorn.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Little Girl of three or four years of age.*—Frock of dark blue barège, without either flounces or tucks, the skirt being simply finished by a broad hem. Short sleeves, with long ones of white cambric muslin attached to them. Pardessus of the paletot form, composed of drab-coloured silk, trimmed with braid. Round the throat a small worked muslin collar with a scalloped edge. A straw hat tied under the chin with dark-blue ribbon; the crown encircled by a wreath of wild flowers, and bouquets of the same under the brim. It will be observed that this hat is of the round form so generally worn by children in the country. The brim, however, instead of being left loose in the usual way, is slightly confined at the ears by the strings. It is turned up behind, and inclined downward in the centre of the forehead, thus presenting the Mary Stuart point, which, we may mention, is very generally adopted in children's bonnets.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Young Lady of twelve or thirteen years of age.*—This costume is in all respects such as might be worn by a grown-up lady, with the exception of the short length of the skirt, beneath which the worked ends of white cambric trousers are visible. The dress is of green taffety or foulard: the skirt without trimming, but very full. The corsage is open and pointed in front of the bosom, and the open part is held together by narrow straps of silk. The corsage is surmounted by a revers, trimmed with fringe of the colour of the dress. This revers falls over the back and shoulders in the manner of a small pelerine, and is brought to a point in front of the waist.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Short sleeves of silk, and under ones of muslin in slight fulness, gathered on a narrow wristband. Within the corsage is worn a muslin chemisette finished round the throat by a band of needle-work insertion, headed by a narrow edging. A straw bonnet trimmed with pink. The trimming consists simply of a bavolet or curtain at the back, edged with a very narrow ruche. A similar ruche edges the front of the bonnet; and the under-trimming consists of bows of pink ribbon.

Fig. 5. *Dress for an Infant from a year to a year and a half old.*—Frock of cambric or jacconet muslin, with a robe front; the robing on each side edged with scalloped needlework. The intermediate space is filled up by rows of the same needlework, set on horizontally, and each row surmounted by three or four narrow tucks. The corsage is made with a piece de poitrine, tucked and finished at top by a row of scalloped needlework turned downwards. Over the shoulders revers edged with needle-

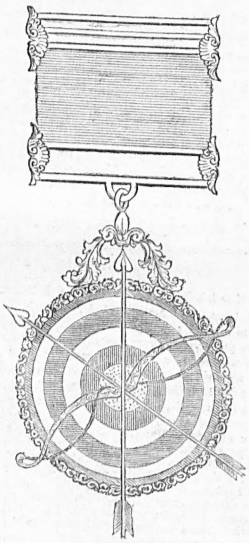
Fig. 7.

work, forming a continuation of the robing in front of the skirt. A blue sash round the waist, tied in a bow and long ends behind. A small straw hat, with the brim turned up all round, and a blue feather, which droops towards one side, is fastened in front by a cockade of blue ribbon. Two similar cockades at each side, at the points at which the strings are fastened. Necklace of small coral or cornelian beads. Boots of blue cashmere.

Fig. 6. *Dress for a Little Boy of three or four years of age.*—Blouse of gray cashmere with a double skirt. The trimming consists of rows of blue velvet ribbon. The sleeves are demi-long and loose at the ends, with white under-sleeves. The hat, which has a small round brim, partially turned up, may be of grey beaver or straw. It is trimmed with rows of blue velvet ribbon and a small tuft of blue feathers. At each side a small cockade of blue ribbon fastens the strings. Short trousers of white bassinette edged with scalloped needlework. Short stockings or socks of plaided tricot. Blue or black boots.

Fig. 7. *Headdress for the Opera or Evening Party.*—This elegant and becoming headdress consists of a small cap composed of rich crimson velvet. It is made on a foundation of stiff muslin, and is made to sit close to the back part of the head, descending at the ears, inclining downwards on the forehead and raised at each temple, in the Mary Queen of Scots style. It is trimmed round the edge of the front with a beautiful gold passementerie, and a rich gold tassel is suspended at each ear. The hair in bandeaux, slightly waved.

Fig. 8. This coiffure, like that above described, is suited to full evening dress. It may also be adopted with perfect propriety in fancy costume, as it is a close imitation of the style of headdress worn at the court of France in the reign of Francis I. It is a small hat of pink velvet, made on a shape or form of stiff muslin. The crown, which is round and fits closely to the head, is covered by rows of pearl beads crossing each other. The brim, which forms an acute point in the centre of the forehead, is turned up at each side, and edged with pearl beads. A light plume of white ostrich feathers, twisted spirally, droops gracefully over the left shoulder. With this headdress the hair should be parted to a point in the centre of the forehead, and turned back smooth over a small cushion at each side.



WALSALL DOVE-GROVE ARCHER'S MEDAL.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The revived fashion of ornamental combs for confining the back hair in evening dress is rapidly gaining favour. Combs with tops of polished steel have been introduced, and they have a very light and pretty effect. Gold or gilt tops are also fashionable; and on occasions requiring very full dress, the tops of ornamental combs are set with pearls or diamonds. For a plainer style of costume, or for ordinary indoor dress, combs of tortoiseshell, either plain or carved, are almost universally adopted.

The following is a description of several beautiful evening dresses recently made for ladies of high rank:—

Fig. 8.

1. Dress of rich white broceded silk, with three broad flounces of Honiton lace. The flounces are looped up in festoons, and fastened by bouquets of jasmine. Headdress, a wreath of jasmine.

2. A crape dress with two jupes, each gathered up with bows of cerise-coloured ribbon. A drawn corsage and short sleeves trimmed with bows of ribbon. Headdress of shaded cerise ribbon, with long fringed ends at one side.

3. A dress of pink tulle with three jupes, each trimmed with three narrow flounces pinked at the edges. Headdress, bouquets of white and red roses.

WALSALL DOVE-GROVE ARCHERS.

We this week give an ILLUSTRATION of a LADY'S MEDAL presented to the above archers by Mrs. Thomas James, one of the members. It is, we understand, to be contested for monthly, and to be worn by the LADY making the highest gross score, the successful competitor for the first time being Miss HOBBINS. There is a suitable inscription at the back of the medal.

COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY THE

COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER LVII—(*continued*).

Then followed a detailed account of the misfortune, forwarded to Lloyd's by Captain Simpson, with a statement that the only person saved, name unknown, might be heard of at the King's Head Inn, —— street, Liverpool.

"This tells me no more than I knew before," thought the doctor, throwing down the paper; "however, as my patient can now speak, I shall ascertain his name to-morrow, so I shan't be kept much longer in suspense as to who he is. I hope it may turn out that he is somebody of distinction, for there is a satisfaction, independent of all emolument, in having a patient whose position and connections give a certain importance to his medical adviser, and extend his reputation. When people say 'the hon. Mr. So-and-so, or, better still, my Lord So-and-so, was most successfully treated by Dr. Wellstead, of Liverpool, a remarkably clever man,' the remarkably clever man soon grows into the celebrated Dr. Wellstead, his fame extends, he becomes known in the metropolis, and he is thrown in fortune's way! Yes, yes, I hope my patient may prove to be somebody of distinction, and I am very much inclined to think he is, from the simplicity of his manner; for I have always remarked that persons of high birth and station are ever the most unaffected in their demeanour and manner." An opinion in which we heartily concur.

The apothecary's assistant having been dismissed, Fitz-Mordant was left alone with his nurse, who, seated at a little distance from his bed, but where she could see him, took out from a tidy little work-basket some strips of cambric, and, putting on her spectacles, began plying her fingers with a nimbleness and precision that proved she was an adept in the feminine art of needlework. Fitz-Mordant looked at her, and found that there was something soothing and calm in the picture of repose she presented. She was a woman who still retained the remains of beauty. Her features well formed, her complexion fair and rather pale, her eyes dark and with an extremely benevolent expression, and her own silvery grey hair parted on a forehead that indicated more intellect than generally falls to persons of her class. Her dress was black, with a white and nicely-plaited cap with black ribbons, and a kerchief and apron of irreproachable whiteness. Her hands, somewhat attenuated, were well shaped and scrupulously clean. She, from time to time, cast an anxious glance at Fitz-Mordant; and, encountering his eyes, expressed a hope that her occupation did not disturb him?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "On the contrary, it is pleasant to see how actively, yet noiselessly, you get through your task."

"I have been so long accustomed, sir, to work and read in a sick-room that I can do both without being heard; but sometimes, when a lady or gentleman is at all nervous, the sight of the movement of my hand may be disagreeable."

"I hope that, during my delirium, I was not very troublesome to you?"

"Very little so, indeed, sir. But I am truly glad to see you quite come to yourself again. With youth, and a fine constitution, one soon recovers one's strength; and as you, sir, have both, I trust you will very shortly be quite restored to your usual state."

"You are fond of needle-work?"

"Yes, sir; it makes time pass, and prevents one indulging in sad thoughts. Reading and working are great aids in getting through the long hours in a sick-room, which is, in my mind, the place where time creeps on the slowest."

"You have had great experience, of sick-rooms, I suppose?" said Fitz-Mordant, desirous to beguile time by conversing with his nurse.

"Yes, sir, a good deal. I have witnessed much suffering; enough, perhaps, to have hardened me, and yet, somehow or other, it has not, for I can't see my fellow-creatures suffer without feeling my heart moved. Ah! sir, we have all need of each other's pity."

"Very true. May I inquire your name?"

"It is Miller, sir."

"You must reflect with satisfaction, Mrs. Miller, on the relief you have often afforded to those confided to your care?"

"I have endeavoured to do my duty, sir, to the best of my ability, and have sometimes succeeded in rendering confinement less irksome to the sick, but many have been the cases in which all my endeavours have failed; for physical suffering, by exciting the nervous system, often makes a poor patient so unreasonable and impatient that he resents every attempt to sooth or comfort him, and that makes one pity him still more."

THE EXPLANATION OF THIS ENGRAVING WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

"You are half a philosopher, Mrs. Miller."

"No, sir; all I try to be is a Christian."

"A sick-room is a good school."

"Every scene of trial, whether mental or bodily, may serve as a school, sir, if we but only applied our minds and hearts to learn."

"I firmly believe so, Mrs. Miller. You have had, I hope, little affliction of your own to teach you pity for others?"

"Pardon me, sir, I have had my share, and I do verily think that my personal experience has better enabled me to feel for others. A person who has never seen those dear to her suffer, can never pity the sufferings of others so much as one who has watched for days and nights by the sick bed of a person dearer to her than life; who has studied every change in the poor dear face of a loved one, every difference in the breathing. She who has experienced this trial can never more look with indifference on the sick, even though it be an utter stranger, and the poor helpless creature confided to her care becomes an object of such interest to her that, for the time, all her thoughts are centred in him."

"I fear that there are few nurses like you, Mrs. Miller."

"I hope, sir, there are many. But when they fail, it is because they are not fitted for the employment. Every one, sir, should be educated for the part he has to fill in life; or, if not calculated for it, should have at least a vocation for it, which soon fits a person for the calling. A sprightly, bustling woman, who dislikes confinement, who can do nothing quietly, and who is fond of the creature comforts, will never make a good nurse for the sick; yet, when other means of earning a subsistence fail, such a woman, or her unreflecting friends, will think she may become a sick-nurse, and she will attempt the task, which requires a totally different person to fulfil it."

"Indeed it does, Mrs. Miller."

"There is a great, a serious responsibility attached to the duties of a nurse for the sick, and, without a full consciousness of it, these duties will seldom be well performed. I've often looked on a fellow-creature, sir, lying, as it were, on the verge of eternity, into which the slightest neglect or imprudence might hurl him. I've thought how the happiness of many fond hearts might be bound up with the life of that poor unconscious sufferer, and I've trembled for the grave responsibility I had incurred in becoming his nurse. Sleep might try in vain to weigh my eyelids down, when such thoughts filled my mind; my hand was ready, through the long night, to wipe the damp brow, to moisten the burning lips, to cover the body bathed in a profuse perspiration, the least check to which might occasion death; and, when the patient has been saved, I have thanked God that I, even I, obscure and of little worth, had been permitted to aid the recovery of a fellow-being."

"You have conceived your ministry precisely as the Sisters of Charity in France have done," replied Fitz-Mordant, greatly interested by the statement of Mrs. Miller.

"I have heard of those worthy women, sir, and often wished we had such a sisterhood in England."

"Please God," thought Fitz-Mordant, "I will establish such an institution, and you, my good Mrs. Miller, shall be placed at the head of it."

Mrs. Miller during this conversation, occasionally, arose and glided noiselessly as a spirit through the chamber, refreshing the air by opening the door, so gently replacing a cool pillow for the heated one, beneath Fitz-Mordant's head, that he was scarcely sensible of his head being moved, and by various little changes rendering him so much more easy and comfortable, that he fell into a deep sleep while he was planning the establishment for the education of nurses for the sick, over which she was to preside, and awoke not until the grey dawn of morning had penetrated his chamber, when, opening his eyes, he beheld Mrs. Miller seated at her post, her head resting on her hand, and her eyes fixed on his face.

"I feel so refreshed, so well, my kind nurse," said Fitz-Mordant.

"God be thanked, sir," was the reply. "Let me feel your hand. It is nice and cool. There is no more fever. Would you like a little breakfast? I can have some in a few minutes."

Fitz-Mordant greatly relished the offer, and Mrs. Miller hastened to prepare the repast. She glided to the adjoining chamber, where a fire had been kept up, and re-entered with a large basin of water, some almond soap, and towels, and soon with gentle care refreshed his face and hands as if he were a child, spread a snowy napkin over his bed, and, removing all the accessories for his ablution, again entered bearing upon a tray covered with a nice white napkin, a plate of the most delicate and tempting bread and butter imaginable, and some tea, both of which Mordant pronounced to be the most delicious he had ever tasted, and to which he rendered ample justice, while his nurse looked on with such an expression of kindness and satisfaction in her benevolent countenance, as proved her delight at his amended health.

CHAPTER LVIII.

"I think Fitz-Mordant might have made his final arrangements for the allowance he intends to make us," said Lady Mordant to her lord, the day that her son left London for Ireland.

THE FLEET DITCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"He is all kindness, all generosity," replied Lord Mordant "and we may well rest satisfied that he will do all that is right nay, more, all that is noble and generous."

"So *you* may think; but I confess I do not entertain so very high an opinion of him; and, even if I did, who can say what effect his wife's counsel may have on him? The notion of his marrying this little girl drives me mad! A mere nobody, without family, connections, or fortune! A mere be mean-spirited, and ignorant of what is due to his name and station, in making such a choice."

"For shame, Lady Mordant! How can you be so ungrateful! I beg I may hear no more such reflections."

"He is *my* son as well as yours, Lord Mordant; and I have surely a right to express my sentiments about him. If he had acted as he ought to have done, he would instantly, after Lady Fitz-Mordant's death, have made over to you the estate inherited from Mr. Henniker, with the reversion to me. *I* was Mr. Henniker's relation, and consequently best entitled to his fortune."

"But as *he* chose to leave it to our daughter-in-law, and that she bequeathed it to our son, we surely could have no claim on it; and we must confess that we have so grossly mismanaged our own fortune as to prove ourselves unfit for the management of another."

"Speak for yourself, Lord Mordant; speak for yourself. I have no mismanagement of which to accuse myself. I never had a fortune in my own power, and, if I had, I'm quite certain I should not have wasted it on the turf, among a set of cheats and blacklegs."

"I need no recrimination to remind me of my past folly. The generosity and indulgence I have experienced from my sons have awakened me to a keener sense of my infatuation than the strongest reproofs and reproaches could have done; but, while acknowledging my faults—and they have been manifold—I am rather surprised to find you so oblivious and unrepentant of yours. How can you forget the hundreds, the thousands, I weekly furnished you with to pay your gaming debts?"

"And what were they in comparison with your losses on the turf, I should like to know? Mere drops of water in the ocean!"

"That may be; nevertheless, you were as culpable in squandering money at play as I was in throwing it away on the turf, nay, more, as a woman, more culpable, as play in your sex is much more reprehensible than in ours."

"O! so you men say; but you will not get us to agree with you."

"For my part I am not only repentant for my past follies, but fully determined never more to commit them."

"You are right, if they no longer amuse you. But, as cards amuse and interest me more than anything else, I have not the slightest notion of giving up play. How otherwise should I fill up the many hours I devote to it?"

"By the rational society of a few friends of your own age."

"Or, in other words, by the gossiping of a pack of twaddling old women and men! I should die of *ennui* were I to have recourse to such a mode of passing my time."

"Why not try reading; or, if your eyes, like mine, are too weak to read, have a person to read to you? I mean henceforth to adopt this resource myself."

"Reading always bored me, so I don't intend to try that experiment to kill time."

"Let us hope that in due season we shall both have new objects of interest. Our son will, I hope and trust, give us grandchildren; and, I confess, I look forward with great pleasure to being surrounded by my children's children."

"What, do you intend to consider this Irish miss, whom our son is fool enough to marry, as your child?"

"I certainly will look on my son's wife as my daughter."

"I never could bear children. I always thought them a pack of disagreeable little animals, born only to plague their parents with their disgusting maladies. Never free from some infantile disorder or another."

Lord Mordant sighed deeply, for every word uttered by his wife convinced him that she was irreclaimable, and served as reproaches to him for having taken no pains to wean her from the love of play before it had become so rooted as to be now her ruling passion.

"I am going to the Duchess of Bellamont's this evening," said Lady Mordant, "and will have a card party at home on Friday night."

"I am sorry for it, for I foresee the result."

"I trust you will be mistaken in your anticipations, and that I shall win back some of the money I lately lost."

"If you are determined not to forsake play, why not play for small stakes? If you play merely to fill up the hours that might else be tedious, surely sixpences or shillings would do as well as gold."

"And, pray, who would play with me for such stakes? Why, people would think me insane to propose such a measure, and I should be forced to play with third or fourth rate persons."

"You could hardly find persons more selfish, or less forbearing, than the duchess and her set. Remember how they dunned and harassed you when you were in their debt."

"As I will dun and harass them when they fall into mine."

"But, if your usual ill luck pursues you, what are you to do?"

"It will be time enough to think of that when I have lost."

"Be assured our son, with all his generosity, and no one has more, will not provide you with money to gamble."

"He can hardly, I should think, allow his mother to be exposed."

Five days after this conversation Lady Mordant entered her lord's sitting-room, her face pale and haggard, her eyes red and swollen—"I want you to lend me £500," said she, "for which I have the most pressing occasion. I have lost every night since I saw you, and, unless I pay the money lost last night, I shall be disgraced."

"I anticipated this."

"Pray spare me your reflections; my own are painful enough."

"I really cannot give you £500."

"Rather say you *will* not, for I am well aware Fitz-Mordant gave you money before he went away."

"My sense of what is due to him will not permit me to lavish the money he gave me in paying your play-debts, when, to-morrow or next day, a similar demand may follow this of to-day. If you would give me your word of honour to give up play, I would at once give you the sum you demand; but, without this pledge, I cannot—will not."

"Just like you, ever obstinate and self-willed! If, as you said, you have indeed given up the turf, what can you want of the money Fitz-Mordant gave you?"

"Unfortunately, I have debts connected with it, which I must pay. I look on your case as utterly hopeless; for what can you expect when you are determined to go on playing, with the same ill luck to which you have been for years a prey?"

"If you had a better head for calculation, you would comprehend that the longer and the more I had lost, the greater was the chance that my ill luck should change. One can neither go on losing nor winning for ever, so that, as I have been losing so long, I was justified in the belief that the time for winning back a portion of my money was at hand. And I still think so. I feel convinced of it, unless your absurd scruples prevent you from giving me the money I require." (*To be continued.*)

THUNDER-STORMS.—A violent thunder-storm last week visited the Weald of Kent, where it raged with great fury, and was attended with loss of life and destruction of property.—The town of Doncaster and the immediate neighbourhood have been visited by terrific storms of thunder and lightning.

THE DRAMA.

THE OPERAS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—At the close of the season, a great hit has been made (we had almost said *unfortunately*) in "Le Nozze di Figaro;" the *Susannah* having devolved on Sontag, and the *Cherubino* on Alboni. The *Countess* was taken by Parodi. We could write a page on the marvellous beauty of this performance, but for our very limited space this week. The theatre has been densely crowded.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—This superb establishment has closed its regular season—and an admirable one it has been; rich in novelty and in excellence of every kind. Next week we shall review the musical proceedings of "both the Houses" consecutively.

THE THEATRES.

THE HAYMARKET, STRAND, SURREY, AND ASTLEY'S have had excellent houses during the past week—the commencement of the *après-saison*.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

PHILHARMONIC.—The following have been elected directors for the next season:—Messrs. Anderson, Calkin, Chatterton, Griesbach, Lucas, M'Murday, and Neote.

JULES STOCKHAUSEN.—This accomplished vocalist, the son of the celebrated Madame Stockhausen, is about to leave London upon a visit to his mother. During his present visit he has established himself as an intelligent artiste, possessing an excellent baritone voice, combined with cultivated taste and good method.

M. Doche, ex-chef d'orchestre of the Vaudeville Theatre, has just died of cholera at St. Petersburg, where he directed the orchestra of the Théâtre Français. He was the author of two comic operas and several light popular airs.

M. Villiers, the author of several comic operas, died a few days since, at the advanced age of 90.

Méhul's opera, "Joseph," is in rehearsal for the coming season at Berlin, which will commence early in September. An excellent Italian company is said to be engaged. At the last concert given by Gungl, an admirable overture, composed by Lord Westmoreland, "Le Scampiglio Teatrale," was performed in the presence of his lordship and many members of the *corps diplomatique*.

There was a rehearsal on Saturday last at the Hanover-rooms, under the direction of M. Benedict, of a portion of the music selected for the Liverpool Festival. Ernst played a couple of violin solos, and Piatti a fantasia on the violoncello, in a masterly style. There will be a second rehearsal this day at the same place.

At Weimar, Liszt's new opera is finished, and will shortly be placed in rehearsal at the Grand Ducal Theatre.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE. — Drury-lane Theatre was opened on Wednesday night for the special occasion of a grand concert, given for the benefit of Mr. A. Harris, the diligent stage-manager of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Almost all the principal artistes of that establishment contributed their services. There was a crowded attendance.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — The beautiful Dissolving Views, which we described last week, continue to maintain their extraordinary attraction.

THE FLEET DITCH.

The fearful increase in the metropolitan bills of mortality has caused an interest to be taken in the discovery of the causes which have led to such fatal results; and it is singular that, when public attention has been directed to the matter, a nuisance of the greatest magnitude should, until lately, have remained unnoticed. We are sure it is absolutely necessary that the particulars to which we allude should be generally known to ensure a removal of the abuse; and, when we mention that such removal would be highly beneficial to the inhabitants of one of the poorest neighbourhoods in London, we are certain that our fair readers will not begrudge the space which is devoted to such a desirable purpose. From an able review of Messrs. Leigh Hunt and Peter Cunningham's books on London, in the *Times* newspaper of the 9th instant, we extract the following:—

"The Fleet-ditch, in former days, furnished a subject for poetical remonstrance, as it supplies, even at the moment of our writing, matter for very indignant prose. 'At a time'—writes a correspondent as recently as the 2nd of the present month—'when deadly sickness is attacking the lives of numbers in this metropolis, I offer no apology for endeavouring to direct attention to exposure the condition of the Fleet-ditch in the neighbourhood of Saffron-hill. I am certain that many of your readers will scarcely credit that at the present time this gigantic sewer is permitted to pursue its poisonous course for some distance (uncovered) through one of the most dense populations in London.' We are certain that many of our readers will be very much surprised that there is any Fleet-ditch at all. Vile as is the stream which flows underground, in the neighbourhood referred to, on its wholesome and purifying march to the Thames, the good citizen knows nothing of the sickening misery to which his forefathers were liable from the existence of the ditch,' says Mr. Cunningham, 'was that part of the City wall, between Bridewell dock and Holborn, so called from the fleet, or bourne, or brook, which runs into the Town-ditch, by, I believe, Fleet-lane, and so by Bridewell into the Thames at Blackfriars-bridge.' After the great fire the ditch was converted into a creek, and called the 'New Canal.' In good time the creek became stagnant, and received every description of garbage and offal. All attempts to clean it out were ineffectual. Boats and barges had formerly unloaded their cargoes at Holborn; but, according to Ben Jonson, the place must have become too putrid for any traffic. Cromwell gave directions for cleaning the ditch; but, after the expenditure of a large sum of money, it presently lapsed into its old condition. Dean Swift describes the ditch as it was in his day, but his description is so painfully truthful that we will not annoy our readers by laying it before them.

"Since there was nothing to be done with the Fleet-ditch as an open channel, it was unanimously resolved, before the erection of the present Mansion-house, to shut it up; not altogether, we are sorry to say, as appears from the correspondent's letter already noticed. Where the Lord Mayor now magnificently entertains politicians of every creed, formerly stood the Stocks-market. Stocks-market made way for the Mansion-house. The Fleet-ditch made place to the broad and healthy street of Farringdon; and we have will educe the moral for which this brief history is mainly given; and, in the words of a sufferer, remove the 'last of the abominations of the place,' and not allow for another hour 'a huge portion of London, to remain uncovered' in the presence of the danger with which it is environed."

Thinking that a drawing of the matter under consideration will convey a better notion of the subject than any description, our artist has made the sketch which we now introduce.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROME.—Rome has now, *de facto*, returned under the temporal dominion of the church, General Oudinot having formally resigned the provisional authority with which he was invested, and Cardinals Della Genga, Altieri, and Vannicelli having established themselves in the Palazzo della Consulta, on the Quirinal.

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA.—The inhabitants of the capital are in a state of intense excitement and anxiety. There are two parties in the Austrian Cabinet. Schwarzenberg, Bach, and Schmerling insist upon continuing the war, and attempting to crush the Magyars by Russian aid. The Emperor himself and Kraus are said to wish for peace. The prevailing feeling in Vienna is in favour of peace. The sympathy expressed in England for the cause of the Magyars has made a profound impression there. Prince Schwarzenburg left Vienna on Sunday night, the 5th, and proceeded by a special train to Warsaw. He had good reason—for on the 3rd of August the Hungarians achieved one of the greatest and most decisive victories which has marked the progress of the war of independence. The result has been the utter route and defeat of that corps, which has lost its positions, guns, and stores, with the bridge over the Danube, which connected them with the Schütt. Their outposts have been driven up to Wieselburg, 25 miles nearer Vienna than Raab. Raab, Görgö, Acs, and other places, have been taken. The communication with Pesth has been completely cut off. Finally, the embarrassment that has resulted from this blow to the garrison of Pesth, the corps of Schlick, the army of Haynau, and the Russian corps of Paniutin, not to speak of the ruined forces under Paskewitsch, all of which are cut off from Vienna, is so great, as to make the victory of tenfold more importance in its ulterior results than in the immediate losses inflicted on the Austrians.

CRACOW.—A Russian corps of observation of 40,000 men has been concentrated on the frontiers, in case the Hungarians should attempt an invasion of Poland. Nearly all the troops of Galicia have already entered Hungary. Six or seven couriers, from England, France, and Russia, traverse the city daily. It is asserted that, in consequence of the attitude of England and France, the Russians will evacuate Hungary in the course of forty days.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—The *German Gazette* publishes the protest of the Ministry of the Empire against the armistice concluded by Prussia with Denmark.

UNITED STATES.—The royal mail steamer Caledonia, Captain Leitch, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, with the usual mails, from the United States and Canada, and about thirty-five passengers. She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd instant. The intelligence is not of great importance.

California.—The mail steamer Panama arrived at Panama July 11, bringing half a million in gold, a hundred passengers, and advices from California to June 20. The news from the mines is not of so dazzling a character as previous advices. The gold, as we are informed by many reliable witnesses, is not so extremely abundant, nor so easy to obtain, as people on this side of the continent have generally believed.

Mexico.—The Mexican Congress assembled on the 1st of July, and the message of President Herrera was at once communicated to them. The President says that the reduction of 40 per cent. in import duties has produced the best effect, having increased the customs receipts 5,239,719 dols. in eleven months. The Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the representative of the English creditors of the republic for the reduction of the interest on the debt of the republic to them.—The war in Yucatan is protracted. In the last battle near Bacala, the Indians were victorious, the whites losing 500 men.—The insurrection in Venezuela now promises to be speedily victorious.—In the United States the cholera is not considered quite so bad as it has been.

In *Canada* the idea of annexation is scouted by all the intelligent classes.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The session of the Legislative Council was opened on the 15th of June by the Hon. Mr. Montague, his Excellency the Governor being unhappily still, from the effects of his late indisposition, unable to attend in person. The usual minute was read, detailing the principal measures which are to be submitted to the Council during this session; but, important as many of these measures are, their announcement was listened to with manifest coldness and absence of mind, not only by the council in the gallery, but by the members of the council. The subject that occupied all thoughts was one not named in the minute, namely, Lord Grey's proposal and apparent determination to make the colony a receptacle for felons. At length this all-absorbing subject was brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Ebden, and, whilst he was doing it ample justice, a message arrived from Government-house, announcing the reception of despatches from Earl Grey last night, containing instructions for the reception of the convicts from Bermuda, which Sir Harry Smith declared at the same time it was his intention to obey. The convicts, on their arrival, will therefore be received by his Excellency's Government. After these astounding papers were read the discussion on the whole question was resumed, and the principles and opinions of every member of the council were expressed in clear and emphatic language. It then appeared that every member of the council, official as well as non-official, including the governor himself, are, and have been from the first, as decidedly hostile to this measure as the rest of their fellow-subjects in this colony. They condemn it. They deprecate it. They deplore it. Nor were these mere words. The Honourable Mr. Montague triumphantly dispelled the suspicion which had gone abroad that he had, in some way or other, committed himself to this measure, and proved, by incontestable evidence, that he had ever set his face resolutely against it.—By that amusing and excellent publication, *Sam Sly's African Journal*, it would appear that the trade of the colony was rapidly improving.

METROPOLITAN.

METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—The first "aggregate" meeting of this association was held on Monday evening at Drury-lane Theatre. There was a large attendance, and many ladies were present. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., was in the chair; and among the notables around him were Lord Nugent, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Spencer (of Bath), and the Rev. Dr. Archer. Mr. Miall and Mr. Tomlins were also at the meeting.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general court of this corporation was held on Wednesday. Mr. John Oliver Hanson was declared to be unanimously elected a director.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—Last week the half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing to the benefits of the institution 4 girls and 11 boys, from a list of 27 girls and 93 boys.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Tuesday the "long vacation," in legal phraseology, commenced, and will continue to the 24th of October.

THE LATE ROBERT VERNON, ESQ.—It is decided that the proposed Vernon testimonial shall consist of a marble bust of Mr. Vernon, with an ornamented pedestal, to be placed in the National Gallery. [Is this all!]

A REMARKABLY LOW TIDE.—On Monday the waters of the river Thames fell unusually low, and at four o'clock the usual channels of the navigation were impassable, and many vessels grounded; above bridge the surface of the water was dotted with innumerable shoals, and at the steam-boat piers planks, &c., were compelled to be hoisted out to land and embark passengers; at Waterloo-bridge the whole of the arches, except two next the Middlesex shore, were dry.

PROVINCIAL.

BAKEWELL AND HIGH PEAK INSTITUTE.—FESTIVITIES AT HADDON-HALL.—Last week the time-honoured halls of the stately baronial mansion in the Peak, which calls his Grace the Duke of Rutland lord, was the scene of festivities which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Bakewell and the adjacent villages. About three years ago some of the resident clergy and gentry established an institution for the purpose of creating amongst the rising generation a taste for literature, science, and art, and their efforts have been highly successful. The institute has derived much benefit from the support most cordially extended to it by Lord John Manners, his noble father the Duke of Rutland, Captain Underwood, and the resident gentry. The Duke of Devonshire is also amongst the patrons of the infant establishment. At its first anniversary, the Duke of Rutland (who owns the largest estate in the extensive parish of Bakewell), with his usual kind consideration for the enjoyment of his tenantry and neighbours, granted to the committee the use of Haddon-hall, one of the finest specimens now in existence of the baronial mansions of ancient days. It is not wonderful that a festival should be successful which was held in a building so fraught with romantic associations, once the theatre of that magnificent hospitality in which the nobles of England delighted, where, perchance, William the Norman, carried by his ardour in the chase far from the castle-eyrie of his natural son, "Peveril of the Peak," may have sought rest and refreshment; where stately dames and lovely damsels have danced, and warriors and statesmen have feasted and held council; in an ancient hall so embowered in sylvan glories, sheltered from the north by high hills and well-grown trees, surrounded by rich alluvial meadows, irrigated and beautified by one of those small meandering streams which flow, now turbulently, now leisurely, through all mountainous countries; having on the west the rural village of Darley-dale, and on the east the pretty town of Bakewell: a hall so situated and so invested with recollections of bygone generations could not have failed to render any festival delightful, and it was most natural that the committee should have sought again permission to make its walls re-echo with "a sound of revelry by night," and fill its noble apartments with "fair women and brave men." That permission was cheerfully accorded by the Duke of Rutland, and the arrangements were made upon the most liberal scale. The company, which mustered early, comprised all the fashion of the Peak: matrons "discreet and debonair," and maidens blooming as the roses which graced the ancient terraces, formed a galaxy of beauty which only England could produce. Tea was served in the hall, the dining-room, and the banqueting-room, as the company arrived. Lord John Manners and the principal visitors reached the scene of festivity about seven o'clock, and soon afterwards the strollers were collected from terrace, hall, and bower, and gathered together in the banqueting-hall. The galleries were filled with ladies, and on the dais were Captain Underwood, Lord John Manners, G. H. Cavendish, Esq., M.P., — Evans, Esq., M.P., Captain Barker, Dr. Condell, R. Nessfield, Esq., J. H. Barker, Esq., the Rev. H. K. Cornish (vicar of Bakewell), Joseph Paxton, Esq., the Messrs. Arkwrights, J. Milward, Esq., Mrs. Nessfield, Lady Louisa Cavendish, &c. &c.

THE VISCOUNTESS FEILDING.—FESTIVITIES AT DOWNING, NORTH WALES.—Viscount and Viscountess Feilding have given a series of splendid entertainments to celebrate the coming of age of her ladyship. Last week the festivities commenced with a dinner to the nobility, tenantry, and neighbouring gentry, at which covers were laid for 700 persons, the dinner being served under a tent or temporary room 300 feet in length, in which were placed ten tables, each fifty feet long. The tent was very elegantly decorated with evergreens, flowers, and a large number of banners at each end, and behind were erected tents for wine, kitchen, &c., an immense range for roasting venison being built for the accommodation of the cooks. The tables presented a magnificent display, and every delicacy the season could afford was supplied, including the choicest wines in abundance from his lordship's cellar. During the dinner Stubb's quadrille band played appropriate music, and after the banquet various glees were sung by an excellent corps of artists. Some capital speeches were also delivered, both in Welsh and English, by Lord Feilding, Lord Dinorben, Lord Mostyn, the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., &c. On Wednesday a dinner was given to 1000 of the poor, at which Lord and Lady Feilding and their visitors assisted. The same evening there was a large dinner-party in the mansion. On Thursday 180 of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the neighbourhood were served with a sumptuous déjeuner, and upwards of 1000 children from the various church schools (of which Lord and Lady Feilding are the immediate promoters) were provided with tea, cakes, &c., a substantial cold dinner being served to about sixty singers. On this day the very interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Pantasa, near Downing, dedicated to the patron saint of Wales, "Saint Dawi" (St. David), to be built and endowed by the munificence of the noble lord and his amiable and excellent lady (at a cost, as was stated by one of the Welsh clergymen at the ceremony, of £10,000), took place in the presence of a vast assemblage of the élite of the neighbourhood. Her ladyship laid the first stone in that unostentatious manner which ever accompanies acts of truly Christian character. The week terminated with a ball for the servants, which Lady Feilding and company honoured with their presence. The whole festivities were on a scale of princely magnificence and liberality, and the beautiful and youthful hostess appears to be, as her ancestors always have been, the object of the love and respect of all classes at Downing. The various fetes were under the personal superintendence of Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square.

COWES.—The latest arrivals at this fashionable watering-place include the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Prince Metternich, Prince Shonberg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Viscount Somerton, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Mrs. Talbot.

MR. COLE, OF KIRKLAND.—GREAT LIBERALITY.—Not long ago Mr. Richard Rawcliffe, of the Wild Board Farm, Out Rawcliffe, sustained a very heavy loss by the death of the greatest portion of his cattle in the prevailing epidemic. On its becoming known to his landlord, T. Butler Cole, Esq., of Kirkland, he most generously forgave him a full year's rent, although it was the first year of his tenancy.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.—GREAT MEETING AT DERBY.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the town of Derby took place in the Townhall on Monday evening. The hall and corridors were crowded in every part, and hundreds went away unable to get within hearing. From 800 to 1000 persons were present.

EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—Emigration has taken place lately to a considerable extent from South Uist, on the properties of Colonel Gordon of Cluny and Lord Macdonald.

THE HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT DOVER.—This gigantic undertaking, which has been steadily and satisfactorily progressing since its commencement two years since, was on Wednesday visited and inspected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

SALE OF THE ISLAY ESTATE.—The Islay estate has been bought, on account of the Tontine Association, for £500,000. There was no competitor.

PRESTON.—MRS. JERMY.—This lady passed a few hours in Preston on Monday. She was on her way to the lakes, where she is about to remain for a short time. Her servant, Eliza Chestney, was with her.

OXFORD.—We are happy in being able to say that, up to the present moment, no case of cholera has occurred in this city.

INGLETON.—CAUTION.—Joseph Ady has been endeavouring to ply his trade at the hitherto secluded village of Ingleton, but the move was unsuccessful.

MALICIOUS REPORT.—GLASGOW.—Last week an individual was apprehended by the police in Glasgow for hawking and crying about the streets there what purported to be an account of a conspiracy which had been discovered in Dublin to shoot the Queen on her progress through that city. He was immediately conveyed to the central police-office, when an examination into the case was made; but, as it appeared that the materials for the atrocious fabrication had been found in the columns of the *Daily Mail*, he was dismissed after a short detention, with an admonition to beware of giving currency to any such fabrications in future.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT THE CHIEF POLICE COURT.—A robbery of a very singular nature has been perpetrated within the precincts of the chief police court. The occurrence has given rise to much anxiety and annoyance, and every endeavour has been made to prevent the circumstances becoming known. The fact, we believe, is, that the private desk of the chief magistrate (Mr. Hall) was broken open, and its contents, consisting of money and other articles, purloined. Not the slightest trace of the delinquent has been obtained.

DARING ROBBERY AT LORD SEYMOUR'S.—On Monday, information was received by the police that the residence of Lord Seymour, 18, Spring-gardens, had been entered and plundered of £300 worth of silver plate (consisting of knives, forks, and silver waiters, &c., bearing the crest, a tree with a saw through the trunk; motto, "Through") by a lad, having the appearance of a cheesemonger's shopman, who obtained admission under pretence of calling for orders.

ACCIDENT TO MISS BUCKLAND.—We regret to announce an unfortunate accident which befel Miss Buckland, a daughter of the Dean of Westminster. She was on a visit at Sunderland-wick-hall, the seat of E. H. Reynard, Esq., near Driffield. On Sunday afternoon week she was walking in company with Mr. and Mrs. Reynard, and, on crossing the railway near Driffield, she accidentally fell, and sustained a severe and painful accident, by misplacing the kneecap. Mr. Harrison, surgeon, was shortly in attendance, and Miss Buckland is stated to be now going on favourably.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Captain Badcock, with his two sons, his brother, and Mr. Clayton, gunsmith, of Lymington, were out fishing in a boat, off Boudnor, in company with a small yacht: and the latter, as soon as the party had finished their fishing, weighed to proceed back to Lymington. Understanding, however, that Captain Badcock was in want of more bait, the yacht bore up to supply him. When passing along her bow, the yacht's boom jibed towards the boat; but this would have been of no consequence had not the cleet to which the main sheet was attached drawn with the shock; the boom, in consequence, flew over the quarter, struck the boat's masts, and instantly capsized her. As the boat sank, it was with great difficulty Captain and Mr. Badcock and Mr. Clayton were saved by the yacht; the two young gentlemen, aged respectively eight and ten years, were unfortunately drowned.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Saturday last an inquest was held before Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the Drapers' Arms Tavern, Upper Barnsbury-street, Islington, on the body of Thomas William Messer, aged two years, who met with his death under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of a master bricklayer residing in Henry-street. At the rear of the house there was a fishpond, containing gold and silver fish. The deceased and the other children were accustomed to play in the garden; and on the Wednesday afternoon the deceased was missing for some minutes, when, on instituting a search, the father found him lying at the bottom of the fishpond, which contained about eighteen inches of water, apparently lifeless. Mr. Scott, a surgeon, was called in immediately, and he adopted the usual means to resuscitate the body, but without avail, as life was quite extinct. There is no doubt the poor little fellow fell in by accident, and the father stated that it was his intention to fill up the pond, to prevent a similar occurrence. Verdict, "Accidental death."

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—AWFUL EXPLOSION.—SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—Yesterday week a dreadful explosion of fire-damp, that dread and destructive agent, occurred at Mr. William Thomas's colliery, situated about two miles from the village of Aberdare. The shock was felt for miles round. Soon after the fatal event a most melancholy scene took place—mothers hurrying in search of sons, wives in search of their husbands, their cries rending the air as corpse after corpse, blackened and mutilated, was brought to sight. Soon sixty disfigured corpses were brought from the pit, and then, it having become fatal to descend to the pit, the brave men, who had in such a praiseworthy manner rescued the few that escaped, gave over, though it was believed that there were a great many others down, living or dead. One hundred and five men and boys were in the pit at the time of the explosion, very few of whom have been brought out alive. Seven horses also were killed. It is confidently asserted that the cause of this most awful catastrophe was the negligence of one of the colliers in going to a dangerous heading without a safety-lamp. It is scarcely three years since twenty-eight human lives were destroyed by an explosion of the same nature and near the same pit.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—Notwithstanding the large number of visitors who took their departure from Dublin immediately upon the Queen's embarkation, yet so immense was the concourse brought here by her Majesty's visit that as yet the town appears to be nearly as crowded as ever. All the churches were filled to overflowing on Sunday. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon attended divine service at the castle chapel, which was exceedingly thronged. It is stated that her Majesty's visit to Ireland next year will be in state, accompanied by the royal household, her principal Ministers, a splendid court, and all the foreign ambassadors. The following letter has been received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor:—

"Viceregal Lodge, Aug. 10.

"My Lord,—I have great pleasure in acquainting your lordship that I have received the Queen's commands to signify to you her Majesty's entire satisfaction with all the arrangements made for her reception in the city of Dublin; and I am further to inform you that, as a mark of the sense which her Majesty entertains of the loyalty and affection which have been universally evinced in the most gratifying manner by the citizens of Dublin during her visit, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring upon your lordship, as chief magistrate of the city, the honour of a baronetcy.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,
"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c." "G. GREY.

It is stated that, in addition to the other honours to be conferred, consequent upon the Queen's visit to Ireland, Sir William Somerville will be raised to the peerage, and that he is to be succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Redington, the present Under Secretary.

Major Turner, Master of the Horse to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was presented with a valuable diamond ring, by order of her Majesty, previously to the royal departure.

The weather has recently been stormy and unsettled, with heavy showers and thunder.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty paid a high compliment to the city of Perth on her journey to Balmoral, in connection with its prominent loyalty and the punctuality of the arrangements for her reception.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—For some days past active arrangements have been in progress respecting a project to commemorate the royal visit by a statue of the Queen, to be erected by public subscription in Dublin.

Her Majesty has ordered the *shamrock* plant, in pots, to be placed in each of her Palaces.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER ON HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION IN IRELAND.

The following important communication has been addressed by the Home Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was posted at Glasgow on the 14th inst.:—

"Royal Yacht, Aug. 13.

"My Lord,—It is with sincere pleasure that I perform the duty which devolves upon me, in obedience to her Majesty's command, of expressing to your excellency, at the close of her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the heartfelt satisfaction which she has derived from her reception in that portion of the United Kingdom, and from the gratifying evidence which universally presented itself, from the time of her Majesty's arrival at Cork to that of her departure from Belfast, of warm and devoted loyalty and attachment to her throne and person, and of affection for every branch of her family. The circumstances which have attended this visit cannot fail to strengthen the deep interest which, your excellency is aware, has long been felt by her Majesty in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Irish people.

"Her Majesty rejoiced to observe among the multitudes who enthusiastically greeted her appearance the absence of all distinction of class and party; and she indulges the hope that the feelings elicited on this occasion may tend to promote among all her faithful subjects in Ireland that union of heart and affection which is essential to the prosperity of their common country.

"I am further commanded to assure you of the satisfaction with which her Majesty remarked the general regard and esteem entertained for your excellency, which have been so justly earned by your able, judicious, and impartial discharge of the high trust confided to you.

"I am, with great truth and regard, my lord, your excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) "G. GREY."

ROME.

REVIVAL OF THE INQUISITION.

Dr. Achilli has been cast into one of the secret dungeons of the Holy Office. In these same dungeons the bones and other remains of former victims were brought to light in the beginning of 1849.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

We regret to announce that Vienna papers and letters of the 12th inst. contain an official despatch, stating that on the 31st ult. a battle took place between General Luder's corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated. It is further said that Bem very narrowly escaped being taken.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this excellent charity was held at the Asylum, Tottenham, for the purpose of receiving and adopting the usual report. The Rev. Mr. G. Greaves, M.A., the incumbent of Christ Church, Herne Bay, in the chair. Previous to the meeting the pleasing ceremony of examining the children in their learning was gone through, in the school, in the presence of a large number of well-dressed females, gentlemen, and the friends of the society. The children, seventy in number, looked exceedingly clean and healthy. They were examined in geography, English history, mental arithmetic, and domestic economy, and their answers were exceedingly satisfactory; and much praise is due to the officers and matrons of the establishment. At the conclusion of the examination the ladies and gentlemen adjourned to the board-room, where the secretary, Mr. J. B. Talbot, read the annual report. It stated that since the last meeting his Royal Highness Prince Albert had been solicited to become a patron, to which he at once graciously consented, and also gave a donation of £50. There was an increase in the receipts over the past year. The receipts for 1847 and 1848 amounted to £2013. 18s. 6d., and the receipts for the year ending June, 1849, were £2404. 9s. 8d.

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway announce a dividend of £3. 10s. per cent. for the past six months.

THE SURREY THEATRE.—The production on Thursday night of an English version of the "Huguenots" at this theatre was highly creditable, and promises to be a most successful effort.

THE LIVERPOOL FANCY FAIR.—We learn that the amount realized by the recent fair reached the large sum of £11,000. It is anticipated that from £3000 to £4000 will be presented to each of the three great hospitals of the town.

Mary Ball, for the murder of her husband by poison, was executed at Coventry last week.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Consols improved to 92¾ to 92⅞; ditto for account, 92⅞ to 93. Shares were extremely flat.

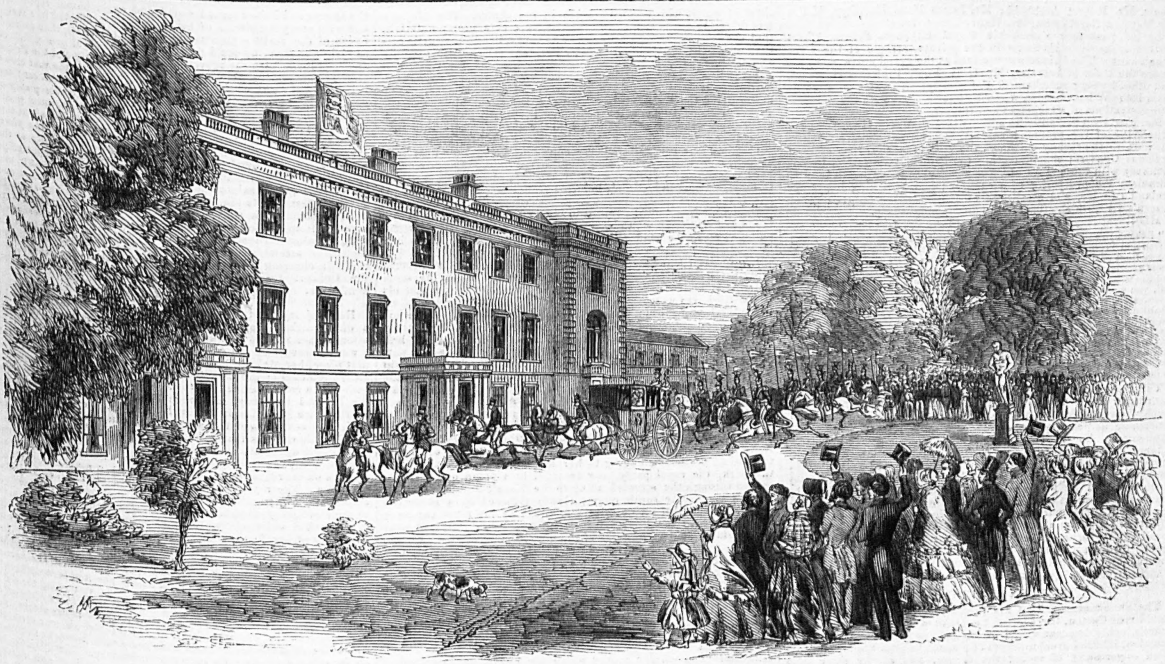
MARK-LANE.—The arrivals during the week of English and foreign grain have been exceedingly small. The little English wheat disposed of brought Monday's prices, and we observe no alteration in the foreign, sales of which were limited. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is firm, there being little on sale. Flour maintains quotations.

A few days ago, two barges laden with flour, wheat, &c., one ascending, the other descending, the Seine near Rouen, came in collision, and in a few minutes both sank. There were several persons on board each barge, but all were saved.

APPEARANCE OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA DOCKYARD (PASSAGE WEST) DURING HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS UP THE CORK RIVER.—(SEE PAGE 95.)

PRINCE ALBERT READING HIS ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

NEWSPAPER THE LADY'S



THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CARTON, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

THE QUEEN'S PR GRESS.

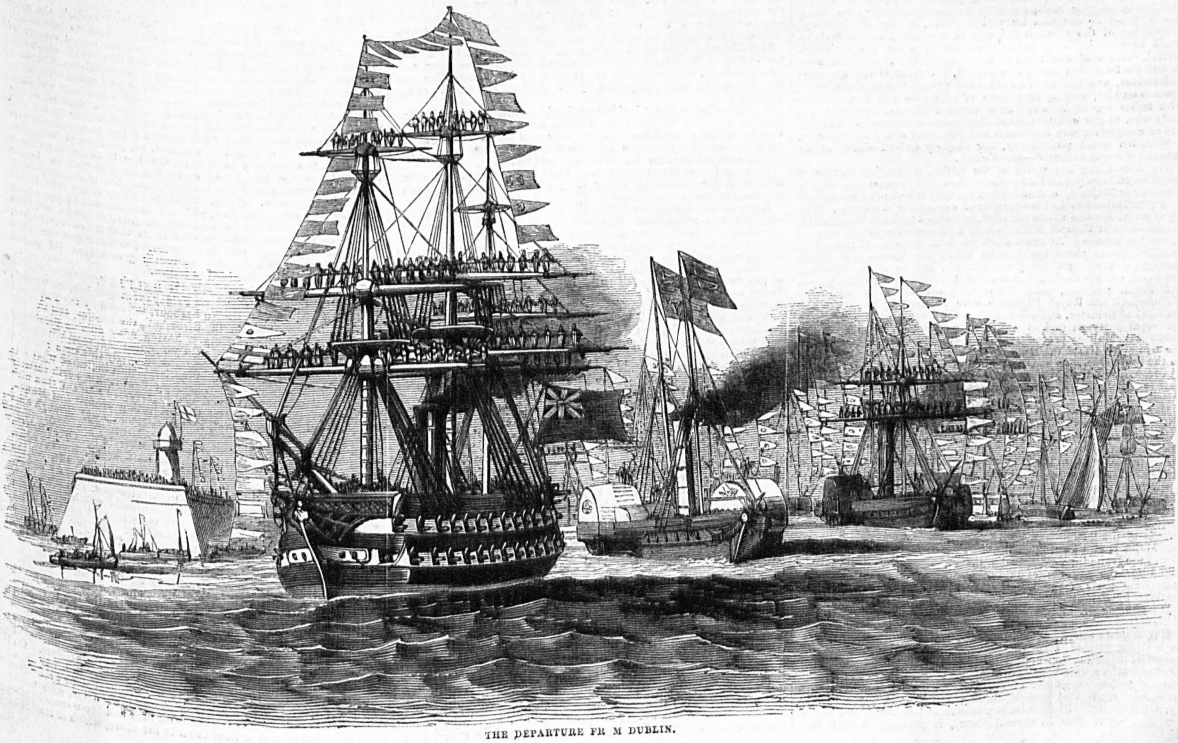
THE REVIEW.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, her Majesty's visit to the Irish metropolis was honoured by one of the grandest military displays ever witnessed in Ireland—a review in Phœnix-park. To the royal visitors the occasion must have been one of amiable exultation; while her Irish subjects took every means of showing that, to them, it was a jubilee, graced and crowned as it was by the presence of their Queen. Nothing could exceed the splendour of the proceedings.

Shortly after two o'clock HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, accompanied by the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Fortescue, and Mr. Corry Connellan (private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant), left the Viceregal Lodge, to visit the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, a most interesting museum of Irish antiquities, where they were received by the Rev. Dr. Todd, the Rev. Mr. Graves, and Dr. Petrie. His Royal Highness next drove to the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Stephen's-green. Among the members of the college in attendance were the President, Dr. Ellis; the Vice-president, Dr. Beaty; Sir Philip Crampton, secretary; Dr. Jacob, Dr. Barker, Dr. Power, Dr. Ireland, Dr. Leipsett, Dr. Hargrave, Dr. Rumley, Dr. Butcher, Dr. Trant, Dr. Carte, &c. The Prince was received at the entrance of the college by the president, the vice-president, Sir Philip Crampton, &c., and conducted to the board-room, where he remained some time in conversation with several members of the college.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

As four o'clock drew nigh, large numbers of fashionably-attired persons obtained admission to the entrance-yard, Kildare-street. The board-room of the society was filled before three o'clock with a distinguished and fashionable company, comprising the following noblemen and gentlemen:—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Clancarty, the Earl of Erne, the Earl of Fortescue, Lord Castlemaine, Viscount Massareene, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Judge Crampton, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. John Reynolds, M.P.; Sir W. Betham, Professor Harrison, Mr. J. Napier, M.P.; Mr. L. E. Foot; Viscount Monck, Mr. James Haughton; Professor Allman, Dr. Barker, Mr. Pierce Mahony; Mr. Gustavus Hamilton, T.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel



THE DEPARTURE FR M DUBLIN.

Shaw, Mr. Robert Archbold; Mr. James Hans Hamilton, M.P.; Sir Matthew Barrington, Mr. Henry Carey, &c.

At half-past four o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the society's house in the private carriage of the Lord Lieutenant. The Prince was received at the grand entrance by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Mr. L. B. Foot, Professor Harrison, and other leading members of the society, and was conducted by them into the board-room, where he was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment and respect.

Mr. Foot then presented an address (see ILLUSTRATION, page 92) expressive of the profound respect and cordial congratulations with which the society welcomed the visit of her Majesty and her gracious Consort; complimenting the Prince, very justly, on his intimate power with the nature of those peaceful pursuits which tend to stimulate the prosperity of a country; and breathing hopes for Ireland's future, and a reliance on the benefits conferred by the Queen's visit, which all sensible persons must share.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in reply, said:—

"I thank you sincerely for your congratulations upon the arrival of the Queen and myself in Ireland. I have always felt a great interest in the proceedings of this society, and have been anxious for its prosperity, because I was convinced that, in applying the most recent discoveries in science, and the most fully-tested mechanical improvements, to a naturally fertile soil, you would not only raise the productive powers of this country, and increase its wealth, but likewise give remunerative employment to its labouring population, and encourage habits of industry. It is impossible not to feel deeply the marks of enthusiastic attachment which have been displayed to the Queen and to myself by the warm-hearted inhabitants of this beautiful island; and I must sincerely hope that the promise of a plentiful harvest, of which your fields bear such hopeful evidence, may be the harbinger of a termination to those sufferings under which the people have so lamentably, and yet with such exemplary patience, laboured."

The Prince then visited the Cattle Show of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND, where he was much pleased with what he saw; and proceeded to the lower yard, containing horses, sheep, poultry, and specimens of agricultural implements. The royal visitor was followed from place to place by a large crowd of persons who had obtained admittance into the show-yard, and who manifested their feelings towards the Prince by loud and prolonged cheering. His Royal Highness was evidently much gratified by the compliment, which he acknowledged by repeatedly bowing to those by whom he was surrounded. Having spent about three quarters of an hour in examining the principal objects of attraction at the show, Prince Albert took his leave of the society and returned to the Viceregal-lodge. As the carriage drove rapidly through the streets, his Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered by the people, who were assembled in great numbers in Nassau-street, College-green, and other points along the route.

DEJEUNER AT CARTON.

The announcement that her Majesty and the Prince Consort would visit Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, and that his grace's noble demesne would be thrown open to the public on the occasion, induced great numbers of persons to avail themselves of a good opportunity of seeing the Queen, and at the same time of enjoying a delightful excursion.

The day was most auspicious; the sun shone brightly from the heavens, and the country looked charming. The demesne of Carton, to which all were hastening, is most extensive, and beautifully diversified with scenery of a graceful and pleasing character; but its immediate appearance was much varied, and rendered more interesting by the vast numbers of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen assembled in it, as well as by the gay equipages that rolled over its smooth, grassy surface, and the preparations which had been made to receive the Queen. In front of the duke's residence—a spacious and magnificent structure—arrangements were made for receiving her Majesty with all due honour and respect. At the rear of the house, where beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds are laid out, and where numberless choice flowers and rare exotics perfumed the air, there were erected six or eight handsome marquees, with tables, on which was spread a *recherché* entertainment. At either side of this beautiful spot the fine bands of the 6th Carabineers and the 1st Royals were stationed, and continued to play some excellent pieces of music during the day.

A number of the constabulary were present to assist the duke's servants in keeping the ground, or maintaining order; but there was little or no occasion for their services, as the conduct and demeanour of those assembled was as respectful and orderly as could be wished. Long before the hour fixed for her Majesty's arrival, every spot about the house and grounds considered most favourable for seeing her was occupied, the front of the house by pedestrians, and the rear, outside the pleasure-grounds, also by persons on foot, and by long lines of carriages and cars crowded with ladies especially, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Royal visitor, who, by her unostentatious demeanour and gracious manner, has so completely won her hearts and affections of her Irish people.

With her usual punctuality, her Majesty arrived almost at the moment she was expected—one o'clock.

The drive along the valley of the Liffey, presenting scenery of the most picturesque and magnificent description, must have highly pleased her Majesty, and convinced her that it was not necessary to go out of Ireland to find landscapes of surpassing loveliness. The royal party, leaving the public road, proceeded through Woodlands, the demesne of Colonel White, where a triumphal arch was erected across the avenue. At one o'clock the loud cheering of those who occupied places along the line by which the Queen approached announced that her Majesty was at hand, and in a few moments the royal cortege dashed up to the front entrance, where the Queen and Prince alighted, amid the enthusiastic cheers of all. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received by the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, and conducted to the state apartments, where the royal party partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner*. Shortly afterwards her Majesty proceeded to the pleasure-ground, leaning on the arm of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Prince Albert walking on the other side. As soon as she, "the observed of all observers," was recognised, the cheering and other demonstrations of respect were renewed, and as often acknowledged by the Queen and her Royal Consort.

Her Majesty wore a pink silk dress and blue silk bonnet, both covered with Limerick lace, with a light-coloured shawl and parasol. It caused some disappointment that none of the royal children were present.

Having walked through the pleasure-ground for some time, a new mode of affording amusement to her Majesty was introduced—viz., a dance by some of the peasantry. Two veritable Irish pipers having been procured, a number of the duke's labourers, with their wives and daughters, were collected, and they proceeded to dance a variety of Irish reels and jigs to Irish tunes, a circle having been formed of the "lords and ladies gay" present. The dance over, her Majesty, still leaning on the duke's arm, went to visit another part of the grounds; subsequently the duke's carriage was brought round for the purpose of taking her to see some of the most interesting parts of the demesne. She was accompanied in the carriage by Prince Albert, the Countess of Clarendon, and the Duke of Leinster. A second vehicle contained Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Dawson, and others.

Her Majesty was first driven to a portion of the demesne where, on a rising ground, stands a high tower, ascended by a winding staircase, from the top of which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. From this the royal party proceeded over a considerable extent of the demesne to the Rye Water, a handsome river that passes through it, at a distance in the rear of the house. The stream is a branch of the Liffey, and where it widens, as it does in several places, it presents a very fine sheet of water, with wooded islands in the centre. Her Majesty was driven to a bridge thrown over the river at a pretty waterfall, at the other side of which the duke wished to show her. The cottage is beautifully situated on the brow of an eminence overhanging the river, and has a well laid out garden behind. The royal party having left the carriages, crossed the bridge, and ascended the cottage. They first entered the "shell-house," with which her Majesty and the Prince seemed to be much pleased. They then passed through other portions of the cottage and into the garden, where they continued for some time. They then descended the hill, crossed over the bridge, and rejoined their carriages. It being now near four o'clock, and time pressing, they were driven back at rather a quick pace to prepare for departure. Her Majesty, as well as her Royal Consort, seemed to be deeply sensible of the respectful and enthusiastic reception they met with all through.

Immediately after their return to the mansion, the trumpet was heard calling the escort to horse, and in a few moments the troop galloped up to the front entrance, where the royal carriages had already arrived.

Her Majesty and the Prince having taken their seats, and everything being in readiness, the royal cortege set out in the same order as it arrived. It is needless to say that the Queen and his Royal Highness were again and again cheered as they proceeded on towards Dublin. Shortly after five o'clock her Majesty's escort was observed approaching the entrance to the viceregal grounds, situated near the Phœnix Monument. After a stay of about half an hour in the Viceregal-lodge, the royal cortege was again perceived issuing from the lower gate, and, as it approached the main road intersecting the park, loud cheers were again given for the Queen, which she acknowledged as before. His Royal Highness also received a parting cheer, which he responded to; and, indeed, the Prince remained uncovered during the remainder of the progress through the park. On this occasion the royal children were present in the same carriage with their illustrious parents, and the remaining carriages contained the ladies-in-waiting and other distinguished persons belonging to her Majesty's suite. Having left the park, the royal party, now escorted by a troop of dragoons, crossed over to the south quays, closely followed by a numerous train of vehicles of all descriptions. Just as the royal carriages arrived opposite the Four Courts, a military band, stationed near that building at the other side of the quay, struck up the national anthem, which was the signal for a renewed burst of cheering from the people. One feeling alone animated the vast assemblage—a desire to render their respectful and heartfelt homage to the royal visitor and her amiable consort. It is needless to observe that the Queen felt deeply these unmistakeable evidences of popular affection and regard; she appeared to be extremely gratified at the enthusiastic reception which awaited her at every point; and, judging from this, we can have but little doubt that her Majesty's present visit is the forerunner of many others of much longer duration. The cortege moved along the quays, and approached Carlisle-bridge, where dense masses of people were assembled. The vessels in the river had their colours flying, and their rigging was crowded with spectators. The houses in Bachelor's-walk and Lower Sackville-street, although at a considerable distance, were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and, for the time being, the adjoining thoroughfares were completely blocked up. The royal procession then turned off into D'Olier-street, the windows and balconies of which were occupied by numbers of respectable citizens, who, on recognising the Queen, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes.

From so early a period as ten o'clock there were crowds assembled at the railway terminus. The windows were filled with fair occupants, anxiously expecting a farewell look at the Queen, and a salute of honour of the 71st Regimeet, with band, trumpets, and colours, and the band of the 48th Regiment, were present to receive the royal party.

The throng of persons about four o'clock became immense, and the police had great difficulty in keeping the roadways clear. At a few minutes before six o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Suirdale, and other distinguished persons gave note of the approach of royalty, and at six o'clock the royal cortege arrived, with an escort of the carbineers and outriders, Major Turner, Master of the Horse, being in attendance to direct them.

Her Majesty, leaning upon Prince Albert's arm, and followed by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, was conducted to the train, by Mr. George Roe and Mr. James Magee, accompanied by the directors and officers of the company.

The cheering of those inside sustained the enthusiasm exhibited outside, and her Majesty, the Prince, and the rest of the Royal Family having entered the royal carriage, and the remainder of the party the carriages allotted for their accommodation, the train, at twelve minutes past six, left Westland-row terminus.

It proceeded at the ordinary pace, and every roof-top, and every window of the houses on either side, added their contingents of expressive loyalty and affection.

Every hedge-row from which a glimpse could be caught was rife with joy and animation. The walls of Beggar's-bush Barracks glistened with soldiers waving their caps; the stations on the line afforded an easy opportunity of seeing the train, and advantage was most gladly seized upon by anxious occupants—men, women, and children—to swell the general enthusiasm. Indeed, the whole line of progress might be considered as if lined with human beings—young and old, rich and poor—all manifesting one generous, spontaneous feeling of love and loyalty.

At half-past six o'clock precisely the engine conveying the royal carriage and its attendant vehicles was arrived at the carriage-platform. The arrival was signalled to the multitude without, and to the ships in harbour, by the raising of the royal standard on the flagstaff over the terminus. A tremendous cheer burst forth from the crowd without, on the hoisting of the standard, and the cheer was reverberated from ship to ship in the harbour. A single gun from the Dragon, and the running up of a white flag to her main, was the signal for manning the yards of the vessel. This was a splendid sight. Out on the dizzy height of the fore and main top and topgallant yards of the Hogue, the Dragon, the Sphynx, the Stromboli; and all the other square-rigged ships in the harbour, the stalwart and hardy crews stood erect in ranks, holding on by the guys and main-ropes at their giddy height, and all forming a scene which must have been seen to be well appreciated.

On the royal carriage stopping at the terminus every hat was doffed along either side of the platform, and every head was bent forward to catch a first glimpse of the Queen. Prince Albert first stepped from the carriage, and then handed out her Majesty and the royal children. Cheering, the loudest and most cordial, greeted the royal pair, and was continued without intermission as they proceeded along the passage. The ladies on the side seats all arose waving kerchiefs, while the gentlemen shouted and waved gracefully acknowledged this cordial and spirit-stirring greeting. Her Majesty was dressed in summer travelling costume. She wore a blue summer bonnet, and a white lama shawl over a dark silk dress. The Prince was dressed in black, and wore an overcoat of white cloth, unbuttoned. He walked uncovered along the platform, bowing cordially and repeatedly to the cheering multitude. The royal children walked abreast between the Queen and Prince, and the Prince of Wales, recognising a cheer for himself, acknowledged it with a grace worthy of his rank. On her Majesty and the Prince reaching the landing-place at the top of the stairs, both the Queen and Prince turned round and again bowed repeatedly, and with every semblance of being pleasingly affected in a recognition of the really enthusiastic and cordial farewell, that seemed, as plainly as cheering could speak, to bid the royal pair godspeed and happiness. On the appearance of her Majesty and the Prince on the upper terrace, they were soon recognised by the vast crowd below, and, *throughout that great assemblage to its remotest confines, one thrilling cheer broke forth, which was echoed by every ship in the harbour, the peals of hurrahs floating from the manned yards like echoes across the water, whilst in the distance the shout was taken up by the dense crowds that thronged the ends of the piers.* Her Majesty and the Prince paused here, and, advancing to the end of the terrace, and looking the whole scene, bowed repeatedly; and the Queen, for the first time, RAISED HER RIGHT HAND, and waved it in cordial salutation to her people. On the Queen and Prince descending to the jetty the cannon from the war-ships in harbour pealed forth round after round, the mimic thunder reverberating from end to end of the harbour and town, and alternating with the almost equally loud peals of cheering issuing from the thousands assembled; and thus, amidst the pealing of artillery and the cheering of her Irish subjects, Victoria the Queen, and the Consort Prince, departed from this portion of her Irish dominions.

THE EMBARKATION.

Her Majesty and the Prince were escorted to the water's edge by a distinguished cortege who came down with them, and who attended her to the gangway. Her Majesty then proceeded to take a warm farewell of the distinguished group around her. In the first place, her Majesty bade a warm and affectionate adieu to the Lady Lieutenant; she then took Lord Clarendon by the hand and bade him a cordial adieu, and to the venerable and gallant veteran, Sir Edward Blakeney, she extended a similar favour. But in parting with her princely cousin, Prince George of Cambridge, her Majesty bestowed upon him a less formal and more familiar salute, which made the said Prince George the envied of many, and which was ratified by the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. Amidst the pealing of cannon and the cheers of all, the Queen stepped on board, followed by the Prince, the royal children, and her suite. The royal yacht at once moved off, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the children, proceeded aft to the elevated space near the taffrail, where she was in full view of the people, and remained there so long as she could have a distinct view of the features of the people who stood on the pier at which she embarked. *Her Majesty then paced the deck for a little time, and on approaching the extremity of the pier near the lighthouse, where vast numbers of people had congregated, she parted with the two ladies-in-waiting with whom she had been up to this time in conversation, looked towards the crowd, run along the deck with the sprightliness of a young girl, and, with the agility of a sailor, ascended the paddle-box, which, as our readers are aware, is a tolerably high one, and was almost at its top before she was observed by Prince Albert, who for some time previously had been standing on its summit viewing the surrounding scenery. Her Majesty, on reaching the platform, was assisted by Prince Albert, and, taking his arm, she gracefully waved her right hand towards the people on the pier. After some time she waved a white handkerchief, appeared to give an order to the commandant, and immediately the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel floated on with the impetus it had already received. Her Majesty remained in this position (the vessel moving very slowly and as close to the pier as was compatible with safety), waving her handkerchief, and receiving the plaudits of the thousands who crowded the extremity of the pier.* On occasional revolutions of the paddle kept the vessel in motion, and in this way the Victoria and Albert drifted rather than steamed past the pier; and until the royal yacht had passed full half a mile from the pier the speed was not altered, nor did her Majesty leave the paddle-box, but continued gracefully to acknowledge the manner in which she had been received by the citizens of Dublin. Three steamers laden with passengers kept close on the side of the royal yacht for some distance, and again the yacht slackened speed, and the little steamers, bidding her Majesty farewell with a hearty cheer, returned towards Kingstown harbour. As the evening closed the smoke of the last ship of the flotilla could scarcely be seen.

And thus Queen Victoria quitted her Irish capital, the most honoured, the most beloved, and best entitled both to honour and love, of all the monarchs who have swayed the united sceptre of England and Ireland. The history of that memorable event with which she has brightened the sad history of the sister isle will not soon be forgotten. The heart-burst of cheers, the wild and reverberating shout, which hailed her landing and gave her a generous and affectionate "God speed you!" when she departed, died in a few moments; while the triumphal arches under which she passed, and those splendid decorations that honoured her progress, will give place to the attire of daily life, will fade, or, perhaps, be forgotten. But, if it is something to live in the hearts of an affectionate people, to be the heroine of every fireside conversation in the approaching winter, and for years to come, the Queen may count upon this happiness. Nor in the whole history of her visit, full of rejoicing and congratulation, will any act live more gratefully in the remembrance of her Irish subjects than that outburst of the good and true heart that burns within her, when she forgot the queen in the woman, and declared the depth of her gratitude by an impulse so touching and beautiful as that which we have above recorded in italics.

THE QUEEN IN BELFAST.

It was nearly seven o'clock on Friday evening before the Victoria and Albert cleared Kingstown harbour, followed by the Fairy, the Black Eagle, the Sphynx, the Stromboli, the Lucifer, and the Trident; La Hogue and the Dragon having gone outside previously and awaited their approach, with yards manned, soon after which they parted company from the squadron. By this time the rain became rather heavy, and the gathering clouds indicated what seamen call "a dirty night." The little fleet took a north-easterly course, through a sombre green sea, just crested now and then with foam, and soon, shooting past the projecting headland of Howth, was fairly out upon the ocean, and driving on its way through mist and darkness.

Standing across the Bay of Dundrum, wherein the Great Britain passed such a boisterous winter on the hard beach, the squadron through threatening wind and rising sea pressed onwards, till the South Rock light was visible on their port-beam about one o'clock.

At three o'clock the wind came up in stronger, steadier blasts, and, as the lights on the Copelands—islands which lie off the entrance to Belfast Lough—were not to be seen, the squadron lay to till the Vivid ran in and made them out. On her return the squadron again proceeded, and ran into Carrickfergus Roads, about five o'clock in the morning, in a breeze which amounted to half a gale.

The roads just mentioned are situate off the town of Carrickfergus, about seven miles below Belfast, and between the arms of land which almost enclose the lough. An arm of the sea, gradually contracting as it runs for about ten miles up towards the town till it narrows into a river crossed by a handsome stone bridge, constitutes the lough and harbour of that important town, which boasts as large a commerce as any port in Ireland, and is the Liverpool of the sister kingdom. The scenery on the coast is picturesque. On the north or Antrim side, a series of bold tumulary hills rise in a regular range till they blend with the horizon, and slope gradually away in a succession of fine meadows and linen fields, with their snowy fabrics bleaching in the sun, with here and there some handsome villa embosomed in trees down to the shore, which is studded

with white houses or clean little villages. On the south or Down side a similar landscape is stretched out, above which in fine weather are seen the lofty peaks of Morne and Iveagh. When the morning advanced a number of fine steamers laden with passengers came down from the town and saluted the royal yacht with loud cheers and firing of cannon—boats put off from the shore with crowds on board, and dashed through sheets of spray to welcome their Sovereign, and numerous yachts and small craft kept dancing about her with wonderful perseverance. Little puffs of smoke along the water's edge, with an occasional sound of infant cannon, announced that the enterprising proprietors of various mansions were intent on signifying their loyalty in spite of the weather. At one o'clock the royal yacht signalled the Vivid to run down to the Black Eagle and take her boat in tow, and in a few minutes more the little vessel was dragging a fine stout gig from the Admiralty yacht towards the royal vessel. The boat having been left alongside, in a few minutes more a party of ladies and gentlemen, well muffled, were observed to descend the sides of the Victoria and Albert, and push off in two boats towards the Fairy, while the striking of the royal standard on board the former showed that one of those "who took so kindly to the water," as the sailors observed, was indeed her Majesty. On reaching the piers, which compress the channel into a narrow compass, about half a mile below the town, a gay bordering of shipping along both sides of the passage, with flags streaming in the air, and a dense crowd of persons, who ran along with loud shouts of joy as the Fairy passed onwards, were to be seen. Pateraroes, muskets, blunderbusses, and every sort of vehicle for the noisy ignition of gunpowder, were discharged with picturesque irregularity—the decks, the shrouds, the yards, the very topmasts of the steamers and merchantmen alongside the quays swarmed with people. On arriving at the landing place, a very handsome and substantial edifice, built expressly for the honourable reception of her Majesty, came in sight, decked out with wreaths, festoons of laurel, crowns, and mottoes, while on the top were stationed four lads in naval dress to take charge of the standard. As far as the eye could strain over the housetops and up the distant streets a sea of heads was visible, and when the Fairy drew alongside a cheer as hearty and enthusiastic as her Majesty ever yet heard burst from the people.

Precisely at two o'clock the Fairy came alongside; but some delay arose in consequence of the bridging platform which had been constructed being too broad for the gangway of the yacht. At length, a more convenient though less ornamental substitute having been procured, the Mayor, Aldermen Harrison, Stirling, and Crawford, as a deputation from the corporation, followed by the chaplain and cushion-bearer, carrying the mace, were received on board. The mayor, presenting the mace to her Majesty, said he delivered up to her royal prerogative the insignia of his authority, which it was his anxious wish, in protecting, never to abuse. Her Majesty, raising it, desired the mayor to resume the mace, intimating her confidence that it would remain in worthy hands. In the name of the mayor, aldermen, and town-councillors of the borough of Belfast, the mayor then begged to congratulate her Majesty on her safe arrival in the capital of the northern province. He could assure her Majesty that in no part of her dominions did she possess more loyal and devoted subjects than in that community on which she had conferred the distinguished honour of her gracious presence on this her first visit to Ireland. Then, kneeling, he delivered the address of the corporation, without, however, reading it. Meanwhile, the sword of the Marquis of Londonderry, gold stick in waiting, having been handed to her Majesty, the Queen touched with it first the left and then the right shoulder of the mayor, and pronounced the knightly words, "Rise, Sir William."

Among the distinguished persons in the pavilion awaiting the arrival of her Majesty we observed the Marquises of Londonderry, Downshire, and Donegal; the Earls of Antrim, Roden, Erne, Enniskillen, and Belfast; Lords De Ros, Dungannon, Massareene and Ferrard, and John L. Chichester; the members for the counties of Antrim and for the towns of Belfast, Coleraine, Carrickfergus, and Rochdale; the following deputy-lieutenants of counties—M'Neill, Ferguson, Kirk, Montgomery, Robert Peel Dawson, Cromelin, Batt, Dobbs, M'Donnell, Ward, and Verner; the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of Spain, Portugal, Prussia, and France; the Bishops of Down, Connor, and Dromore; the Right Hon. George R. Dawson; the Hon. W. S. Cotton and the Hon. G. Handcock; Sir H. R. Fakenham, Sir R. Bateson, Sir W. Verner, and Sir E. W. Macnaughten.

The streets were kept by the 13th Light Infantry and the 13th Light Dragoons. The guard of honour consisted of one captain, four subalterns, four sergeants, and 100 rank and file, commanded by Major Wilkinson, C.B., 13th Light Dragoons.

Addresses were then presented to her Majesty and the Prince Consort by the mayor and corporation of Belfast; by deputations from the harbour commissioners; from the county of Antrim; from the clergy of the Established Church; from the clergy of the Catholic Church; from the Chamber of Commerce; by the president and vice-president of the Queen's College; and by the Belfast Charitable Society.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Countess of Joscelyn (lady in waiting), and the Hon. Miss Dawson (maid of honour), Sir George Grey, Earl Fortescue, and the royal suite, then proceeded on shore, amidst the vociferous plaudits of a multitudinous and admiring assemblages; and, passing through the richly-carpeted pavilion, the Queen was conducted by the mayor to her carriage; it was drawn by four greys, superbly appointed for the occasion, by the Marquis of Londonderry (gold stick in waiting).

In the procession the mayor's carriage took the lead.

The royal escort consisted of a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons.

In the carriage immediately following her Majesty were Sir George Grey, Earl Fortescue, and Sir James Clarke.

The carriages containing the royal suite were followed by a long and splendid retinue.

Proceeding up the High-street to the Linen-hall, the royal cortege passed through two triumphal: arches one of elegant and costly workmanship, presenting all the appearance of a highly-polished massive granite structure; and the other, in front of the Royal Flax Institution, covered with green lint, characteristic of the industrial institution of which it formed the portico, and surmounted with a "Welcome to the Queen," in variegated flowers.

Here the procession stopped; only the royal carriage, those of the Sir G. Grey, the mayor, and the suite, being permitted to draw up in front of the building.

The Marquis of Downshire, the president of the Flax Society, here presented a congratulatory address to her Majesty.

The various products of Irish industry were tastefully laid out in the magnificent rooms belonging to Messrs. Sadler and Fenton, which had been placed at the disposal of the Royal Flax Society. Her Majesty here saw the flax in all its various stages of growth and manufacture—from the seed to its woven state, unbleached and bleached. Various specimens of lace, made in one of the charity schools of the town; sewed muslins, and printed mousselines, from the factories of Messrs. Colson and Andrews, were also exhibited.

The mayor conducted the Queen through the apartments, where her Majesty remained half an hour. Both her Majesty and the Prince paid most minute and interested attention to the exhibition of the various processes of flax manufacture.

Before quitting these rooms the Marquis of Londonderry presented to her Majesty an address from the Chymico-Agricultural Society of Ireland.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and the royal suite, having re-entered their carriages, they proceeded through several triumphal arches, and, amidst the huzzas of rejoicing thousands, to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Here, however, her Majesty did not alight.

The royal cortege passed through the private grounds of Mr. E. H. Clarke, from the new to the old Dublin road, and a visit was paid to the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Thence passing to the Queen's College, her Majesty was received by the president, vice-president, the registrar, and the architect. Having inspected the examination-hall and walked in the cloisters, the Queen returned to her carriage.

Making another detour, the procession passed through some other main streets of the town, and returned to the pavilion on the quay at six o'clock, the traversing of the whole route having occupied about two hours and a half.

After her Majesty had embarked, the mayor received commands, through Sir G. Grey, to proceed on board the royal yacht, where, we understand, the Queen and Prince Albert were graciously pleased to express their great gratification at the cordial welcome they had received, and the pleasure all the arrangements and proceedings of the day had afforded them.

It were not easy to enumerate mottoes, and minutely to describe the royal route with all the gaiety of its illustrations. The general effect on such occasions is all that can be communicated to the reader, and that we have endeavoured to indicate.

The preparations were ample, the people were enthusiastic, the Queen was delighted, and everything passed off without the slightest accident or anything to mar the éclat of a most gratifying reception.

At half-past five her Majesty returned, and, with her countenance radiant with joy and good humour, remained on deck, acknowledging with *empressement* the marks of respectful attachment she received on every side till the Fairy was fairly steaming back to her anchorage, where she arrived at six o'clock. The gale, for so it now was, grew furious, and it soon was evident from the state of the sky and water that the squadron would not leave Belfast for the night. Soon after dusk the mountains gleamed with bonfires, which blazed through the mist and wind like meteors. A few daring boats put off, but soon retired again to safe harbours; and the royal squadron was left riding through the gale, when darkness came on, with no other possible marks of recognition than those made by the weather-beaten peasantry on the mountain-sides, who sat by their signal-fires till drenched by the soaking rain.

On Sunday evening the wind blew with increased vehemence from the south.

ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.
DEPARTURE FOR BALMORAL.

The gale which blew all Saturday night continued with unabated vehemence on Sunday, blowing up sheets of spray in the secure anchorage wherein the vessels rode, and whistling through the rigging till the shrill noise drowned even its own fury. The shore on both sides, all shrouded in mist, looked (through such gleams of light as afforded one an opportunity of discerning it) gloomy and menacing; overhead was one dark canopy of driving clouds, beneath and around a cheerless land and an angry roadstead, tossed into a thousand foaming waves. A few daring yachts and small boats which ran down towards the fleet at times careened over to the water's edge, and soon sought shelter under the lee of the land; and thus for many a long hour the steamers rode in solitary association, head to wind, tugging away at their cables as if wearied of their stay and anxious for a speedy departure.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Vivid was ordered up to Belfast to land a royal messenger, and rushed up to the quay with her usual velocity amid the applauding shouts of numerous persons there assembled, who imagined the little boat had carried up the Queen and Royal Family on a sudden excursion to church. At half-past two o'clock she returned, and on approaching the roadstead, where the royal squadron had lain so securely on her departure for the town, they were nowhere to be seen. Towards four o'clock it was evident the squadron did not intend to make for the mouth of the Clyde, for their course was too much to the southward; and about five o'clock they were visible passing the Corsil light, at the entrance of Loch Ryan, into which they ran, and where they anchored, off Cairn, at twenty minutes after five o'clock. They lay in silence and the gloom all night—not a soul visible on shore or along the high hills which surround it. A little boat put off from the royal yacht soon after her arrival to a small landing-place on the south side of the Loch, and it was said the Prince was one of her passengers, but of this fact we lay all the onus upon rumour solely, merely venturing to affirm that the boat put off, and, after a short stay, during which several gentlemen landed and walked along the beach, returned to the vessel. At midnight all the vessels settled down into gloom and profound darkness; the lights were extinguished in the yachts, and no sound was heard over the dreary waste but the roaring of the wind, still rude and strong as ever, the scream of the gannet as he flew to his rocky nest, or the bells which marked the slow course of time on board the vessels.

With the dawn up rose the wavering blasts of steam from every vessel of the fleet. The Isles of Arran and Bute, looming like Alps through the mist, were passed with a heavy run of sea. A little revenue cutter here stood off from under the lee of the land, and put Captain Robinson on board the yacht to act as pilot. At eight o'clock the Vivid stood up to Greenock, and, having made a short stay opposite the Custom-house, returned just in time to catch the Victoria and Albert and the Fairy steaming up the magnificent estuary of Loch Long. But, alas! its magnificence was for the most part wrapped in a drizzling mantle of rain, and could only be taken for granted. Soon after eleven the royal yacht, the tender, and the Vivid, turned back, the two former proceeding up Loch Goyl, whence it was understood that her Majesty and suite would, if the weather proved less unfavourable, start across the isthmus to Loch Lomond; the latter returning to Greenock, and passing in her course several steamers, in one of which the storm-tossed Provost of Glasgow was said to be, intent on paying his respects to his Sovereign.

Her Majesty left Loch Gair, a few miles below Greenock, in the Fairy, with the Vivid in her train, at 8.15 on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Glasgow shortly before twelve o'clock, having been received in her passage up the Clyde with the warmest demonstrations of hearty and delighted loyalty.

The Lord Provost, having presented an address from the corporation, received on board the honour of knighthood.

The deputations from the lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, and magistrates of the county, from the Presbytery of Glasgow, of the Established Church, and from the Free Kirk of Scotland, were severally introduced, and presented addresses to her Majesty, who immediately afterwards, in company with Prince Albert and the royal children, proceeded to visit the cathedral and the college, receiving on her progress through the vast and orderly assemblage the most enthusiastic plaudits.

Shortly after two o'clock the royal party arrived at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, where they partook of refreshment, and then started for Balmoral by special train, *viâ* Perth, where her Majesty stayed for the night.

The royal party arrived at Perth at twenty minutes to four o'clock, having occupied two hours and seven minutes coming from Glasgow.

The high constables were summoned to be in readiness for the departure on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. Her Majesty posted direct to Balmoral from Perth, by way of the Bridge of Isla, Blairgowrie, Spittal of Glenshee, and Castleton of Braemar.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF CARVING, &c., PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, IN CORK.

The sketch represents a DARK OAK PLATE, encircled with carved shamrocks, on which was presented to her Majesty by W. Lyons, Esq. (now Sir William Lyons), mayor of Cork, on her Majesty's landing in Cork, a SHAMROCK plucked from the demesne of Castle Barnard, county of Cork, the seat of the Earl of Bandon. The oak came from the estate of W. B. Roche, Esq., M.P. The plate was executed by Fletcher and Graves, of Cork. In the centre was a silver plate, beautifully engraven, with shamrocks in relief round it, and embossed shamrocks contiguous to the inscription.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DOCKYARD.—MR. BROWNE.

(*For Illustration see page* 92.)

Amidst the many tasteful and emblematic devices with which the inhabitants of Cork and its neighbourhood hailed the presence of the Queen, Passage was by no means deficient either in the variety, elegance, or number of its decorations. Mr. Browne's docks were conspicuous. "The Royal Victoria Dockyard" was printed in large type on the north end of the dock, which could be well seen by her Majesty coming up the river, and under it was written, in green letters on a white ground,

"*Cead Mille Failthe* to our beloved Queen,"

decorated in a very tasteful manner with flowers, green branches, flags, &c. On the dockyard wharf was an extensive raised platform of amphitheatrical construction, with the motto surrounded by a crown and ornamented with flowers and green branches, "Welcome, Victoria—Welcome, Prince Albert—God save the Queen." The ships in the dock had all their flags flying, and their yards manned, as the Fairy passed up. There was a handsomely-ornamented platform, on which a band played "God save the Queen;" and a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired as her Majesty passed. The ladies and gentlemen of the town, who thronged the platform, saluted her Majesty and Prince Albert in right hearty and loyal style; the dockyard flag was struck, when immediately the flag of the royal yacht was lowered in acknowledgment, and her Majesty and Prince Albert returned the salutation by bowing most graciously.

To the address of the magistrates, clergy, &c., of the town, Sir George Grey returned an answer, stating that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to permit that Mr. William Browne's dry dock and buildings should be called the *Royal Victoria Dockyard.*

We regret that for want of the requisite space we were unable to give the above particulars in the past week.

NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS.

French working cotton No. 120, *or coloured working cotton.*

Work in satin, in tambour, or buttonhole stitch.

THE HANDKERCHIEF

PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY BY THE CHILDREN OF THE CORK EMBROIDERY SCHOOL, AND GRACIOUSLY ACCEPTED BY THE QUEEN.

In addition to the truly interesting and beautiful piece of work which we are so fortunate as to have the opportunity of ILLUSTRATING, other articles were presented to our accomplished and amiable QUEEN by the children of the above school, and condescendingly accepted; and to that effect the secretaries of the school received an official letter from Sir George Grey. It is extremely flattering to ourselves to add that the design of the initial adornment of V. R. on the Queen's handkerchief originally appeared in this journal, which has also given many other useful patterns, &c., for adoption in the Cork School.

THE WORK TABLE.

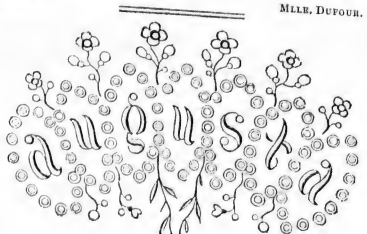
BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

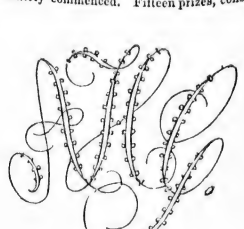
EMBROIDERY.

PENDER-STOOL.

Materials.—Black satin; four shades of scarlet, four ditto of crimson, four ditto of amber, four ditto of peach, three ditto of blue, three ditto of stone colours, three ditto of blue-greens, three ditto of yellow-greens, one skein of brown, and one of white embroidery silk, or of Berlin wools.

Draw the design upon the satin frame, and work in embroidery-stitch. Work the centre flower with the shades of stone-colour, using white for the lightest; work the edge of this flower with the palest shade of pink, and the stamens with green. Make one rose yellow, one dark crimson, and the third a pale pink. In working the dark rose, the lightest shade must be omitted; and in the pale rose, omit the darkest shade. The buds belonging to each flower must be worked with corresponding colours. Work the remaining flowers belonging to the centre group with the peach and the scarlet shades, the rose-leaves with the yellow-greens, and the others with the blue-greens; the stems are worked with brown. The roses in the designs for corners are worked with crimson, and the convolvulus with blue; the leaves of the latter are worked with the blue-greens.





THE HANDKERCHIEF PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN BY THE CHILDREN OF THE CORK EMBROIDERY SCHOOL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JEANNETTE.—From the following directions a pretty fringe may be quickly worked:—Chain the length required. 1st row. Double crochet.—2nd row. Chain stitch, open crochet, 5 stitches in each, missing 2 of previous row.—3rd row. 3 chain, 1 single in every centre stitch of chain of last row.—4th row. Double crochet.—5th row. Single open crochet.—6th row. Double crochet.—7th row. Pass the cotton over the two middle fingers of the left hand, and work a stitch of double crochet, taking the cotton nearest to the hand; repeat in every stitch, and work an inch or more before drawing out the fingers.

MARY ANNE's suggestions shall have attention.

A CONSTANT READER.—Patterns of the description required shall be prepared without delay.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Long stitch is worked as follows:—Bring the cotton round the needle, and insert the needle in the loop of previous row; through this loop draw the cotton, which makes three loops on the needle; draw the cotton through the first two loops, which leaves two loops on the needle; then draw the cotton through these two loops, which leaves one loop on the needle, and completes the long stitch. A double long stitch is worked in the same manner, only the cotton is passed twice round the needle; and a treble long by passing it thrice round, and afterwards drawing it through the loops, two together each time. If the design is the full size required, a pounced pattern is best; and this is prepared by copying the design on thin post paper, and afterwards perforating the outline with a stiletto; when this is done, place the pattern upon the material, keeping it firm with weights. The pounce may then be rubbed over the pattern, so as to penetrate equally every part of the outline, and a piece of cloth, rolled tightly together, may be used for the purpose. On removing the pattern the outline will be found traced on the material, and this may be rendered permanent by tracing it over with a suitable composition, using a sable pencil for the purpose. Finely ground pumice is used for pounce, and, if required for a light-coloured material, a little powdered charcoal may be added to the powdered pumice. The bladdered colours used by artists, mixed with varnish and thinned by adding spirit of turpentine, will be found to answer well for tracing the design, as it does not rub off or injure the silks or braid.

CHARLES.—If required for a novice, "My Knitting Book," first series, by Miss Lambert, will be found very suitable. The price is 1s. 6d., and may be obtained at most of the Berlin repositories.

MADAM M.—At the very earliest opportunity the pattern will be inserted, and the suggestion, as far as possible, acted upon. A chain stitch is a loop made with the needle by simply drawing the cotton through the loop on the needle; and a single stitch is made by inserting the needle in a stitch of the previous row, and drawing the cotton through this stitch. The single stitch, in the case alluded to, unites the chain stitches to the last chain stitch of the ring. In all cases the number of chain stitches are independent of the one left on the needle when the long stitch is finished. In regard to the inquiry respecting wax-flowers, lessons from an experienced instructress are advisable. The remaining inquiries will be answered in another department.

A SUBSCRIBER will find the pattern she requires in No. 122 of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

291, Strand.

MLLE. DUFOUR.

ROYAL WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

This great bardic festival commenced on Tuesday, in the ancient town of Aberffraw, in Anglesey, and continued during the two following days. The proceedings opened by a large assemblage of bards and minstrels, decorated with coloured ribbons (to which were attached the medals won at previous Eisteddfods), walking in procession to meet the President, O. J. Fuller Heyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, to escort him to the pavilion in which the various addresses were to be delivered. The marquee was large and commodious, containing seats covered with white cloth, and capable of accommodating a thousand persons. It was constructed with handsome striped cloth, and surmounted by flags. In the centre of the pavilion, at the back, on a raised platform, was placed the president's chair; and on a still higher dais, immediately opposite, was stationed the bardic chair, superbly and tastefully decorated, intended for the use of the winner of the grand prize. The concourse assembled was very great, and comprised the *élite* of the principality.

After an address from the president, competition for the various prizes immediately commenced. Fifteen prizes, consisting of premiums and medals, were then awarded for poems, epigrams, essays, and addresses in Welsh and English. Mr. Morris Williams, curate of Amlwch, was the successful candidate for the chief prize—a premium of £15, and a medal worth £5, for a poem on the Creation. He was installed in the bardic chair by two chief bards, and invested with the medal by Lady Vaughan, amid general acclamation.

The meeting wrs addressed by Mr. Jones (Talhiam), chairman

FENDER-STOOL.

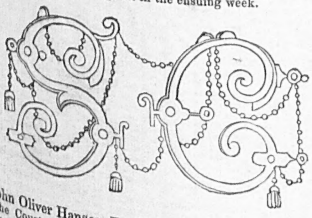
of the London Cymraegithion Society, and by Mr. James (Toan Meirion), secretary to the Welsh School in London.

The day's proceedings closed with a dinner in honour of the president.

On Wednesday, seventeen prizes were awarded, together with a silver harp. Grand contests of penillion and other singing also took place.

On Thursday, a Gorsedd was held for the purpose of conferring degrees on the candidates.

An ILLUSTRATION of this remarkable and very interesting Musical Congress will be given in the ensuing week.

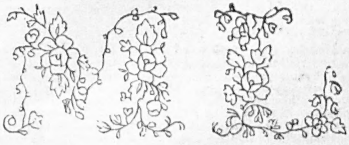


John Oliver Hanson, Esq., is the gentleman recommended by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the decease of James Pattison, Esq.

On Saturday the flags of all the ships of the General Steam Navigation Company in the river were hoisted half-mast high, in token of respect to the memory of the highly-esteemed and deeply-lamented secretary of the company, the late John Wilson, Esq.

In a very affecting document, the "Will of the Duke of Orleans," are found the following remarks:—"I am anxious to express my respectful gratitude to the King, who has been so kind to me; to the Queen, to whom I owe so much; and to my aunt, who has always treated me as a son. Although I am certain that my family, whose bond of union I well know will do for me that which in a like case I should have done for each of them, and will feel intimately associated with all my love for my dear Hélène, nevertheless I dare believe that, in recommending anew to the

King, to the Queen, to my brother Nemours, to my aunt, to all my brothers and sisters, her who has made me so happy, I shall establish another tie still between her and my family, whose fortunes, I flatter myself, will, in all respects, be shared by her." * * "It is the confidence in my noble wife, so fully justified up to the present moment, the perfection of her character, the brilliance of her talents, the soundness of her views, her devotion to myself—all these cause me to desire that Hélène shall have the exclusive charge of our children's education. But I hasten to add that, if, unfortunately, the King should not live till my son arrive at his majority, I desire that Hélène will not permit herself to be made Regent, but will earnestly reject any offer which may have for its object the intention to deprive my brother Nemours of the regency, or, in default of him, the next of my brothers in succession. In leaving, alike her duty and her interest, all the cares of government to the hands of those accustomed to wield the sword, Hélène will devote herself entirely to the education of my children, as she now devotes herself to me." How prophetic is the following!—"To prepare the Count of Paris for the destiny that awaits him is a great and difficult task. Who can say where this child shall be when men are striving to reconstruct upon new foundations that society which to-day but rests upon the mutilated and



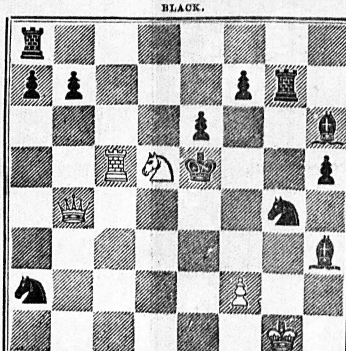
badly-assorted ruins of former organizations? But whether he shall be an instrument broken before being used, or whether he is to become one of the workers of that social regeneration of which one as yet but catches a glimpse through mighty obstacles, and, perhaps, rivers of blood—whether the Count of Paris be King, or live an unknown and obscure defender of a cause to which all belong, it is necessary, before all else, that he shall be a man of his time and of his nation, a sincere and impassioned Catholic, and a warm adherent of France and the revolution."

A considerable number of £10 and £5 forged Bank of England notes are now in circulation.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXVIII.—By J. Mendheim.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in five moves.

GAME CCXVIII.

Played between Messrs. Bledou and Lasa.

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. L.).	WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. L.).
1. K P 2 sq	K P 2 sq	11. Q B P 1 sq	K to Q Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Q Kt to Q 2d	K B P 2 sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. Q Kt P 2 sq	K B P 1 sq
4. Q B P 1 sq	K B to Q Kt 3d	14. Q B takes B	P takes Q B
5. Q P 2 sq	Q to K 2d	15. K B to Q B 2d	K Kt to K B 3d
6. K castles	Q P 1 sq	16. Q R P 2 sq	K Kt P 2 sq
7. Q B to K 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	17. K R P 1 sq (*a*)	K R P 2 sq
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q R P 1 sq	18. Q Kt to its 3d	Q B takes Kt
9. K B to Q R 4th	K castles	19. P takes Q B	K Kt P 1 sq
10. Q P 1 sq	Q Kt to Q R 2d	20. Q B P 1 sq	P takes K R P

White resigned.

(*a*) This is a weak move, as White does not take the Bishop.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th +	B takes B (best)	2. Q takes K R P +	Q takes Q, and

the game is drawn, as White is stalemated.

TABLE TALK.

It is currently reported in well-informed circles that, during the sojourn of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Balmoral, they will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, and the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo-house.

Notice has been made public that there is no such person as the Dowager Marchioness of Westmeath. The Hon. Thomas Nugent dying in February, 1849, without children, the heir presumptive to the earldom of Westmeath is now Nugent Lord Riverston (creation, James II.).

General Cabrera arrived in town on Saturday evening last. The general, attended by his suite, has honoured the establishment of the *Morning Post* with a visit. The illustrious general inspected minutely and with great interest the various processes by which a newspaper is produced.

There are now living within half a mile of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, on the Worcester-road, four children, born at one birth, all girls. They are fifteen months old: two of them can walk alone, and the others nearly so. The father is a labouring man, named Lambert. His wife, at her previous confinement, bore him three children, the whole of whom are also alive, making seven children within two years.

Barring the casualties of war and climate, soldiers appear to be a long-lived class of men, there being no less than 500 claimants for medals for the battle of Maida, fought in 1806.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached on Sunday morning, as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans's chapel, John-street, Bedford-row—the same place in which the hon. and rev. gentleman was baptized last week.

Butterflies since the middle of June have disappeared in Cheshire, and large meat-flies and bees are found in a state of stupor.

The munificent sum of £1000 has been promised to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, through the medium of the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, vicar of Ryde. The name of the generous donor has not transpired, but it is understood that the institution is indebted for this noble benefaction to the kind intervention of the Ryde Castle family.

Mrs. Butler's case has at last been ended by a compromise, which secures her fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and the enjoyment of her children's society for two months in a year. The gifted lady will reside permanently in Massachusetts.

The sunshine of the royal visit to the sister realm will be a permanent sunshine. An earnest determination will be infused into the hearts of the Irish aristocracy to make the peasant worthy of being the distinguished subject of the beautiful lady who reigns over us, and then—happier days will arrive for Ireland.

On Monday an inquest was taken by Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the University College Hospital, on view of the body of Mrs. Sylvia Donahue, aged sixty-two. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday the deceased, who is a lady of property, residing at No. 11, Bloomsbury-square, was in Torrington-square, when she was observed in the act of falling by a female, who went to her assistance. As she seemed to be dying, a cab was procured, and she was removed in it to the University College Hospital, where, on being examined by Mr. Gray, house-surgeon, life was found to be extinct. She was searched, when her address was discovered, and a £50 note, which was in a purse. Deceased had lately complained of pains in her chest, and had (the previous day) returned from Lewes. Verdict—"Visitation of God."

THE CHURCH.

The New Museum at Oxford.—The site fixed upon for building the New University Museum is in the park, near the Wadham College Gardens. Merton College, to whom the land belongs, have consented to let the university have four acres for that purpose. The building, &c., it is expected, will cost upwards of £50,000, a great portion of which will be raised by subscription, and the remainder will be made up from the university chest.

Oxford.—The vacant scholarship in Pembroke College has been filled by the election of Mr. Henry Hayward, of Abingdon Free Grammar School. The Rev. J. H. Swale, M.A., of Jesus College, has been appointed to the new district church of St. Mary, Brompton.

THE ARMY.

Cornet Heald.—Mr. Heald's retirement from the 2nd Life Guards has taken place.

THE NAVY.

The Deserters from the Childers.—Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, the lieutenant and master of the Childers, who deserted from that vessel whilst at the Cape, on her way home, gave themselves up to the admiral on the departure of the Childers. We understand that Lieutenant Graham wrote a letter to Admiral Reynolds, stating that his reason for quitting the ship was on account of Commander Pitman's conduct towards him, and both himself and the master had determined not to go home with him. The admiral, however, sent them home in the Nimrod, arrived at Devonport, and they now await trial by court-martial at that place.

LONDON GAZETTE.

August 10.

Whitehall.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Henry Murray Lane, gentlemen, the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Harrison Rogers Harrison, Esq., to the office of Windsor Herald.

LAW AND POLICE.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER.

Western Circuit. — Devizes. — (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell).—*Rebecca Smith* was indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Smith, by administering to him a quantity of deadly poison called white arsenic, on the 8th of June, and on other days between that and the 12th of June, on which day he died. Mr. Slade and Mr. Lopes were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Haddon for the prisoner. The facts of the present case were extremely simple.—The prisoner was the wife of Philip Smith, a labourer, residing at Westbury. They had been married eighteen years; she had been the parent of eleven children; all of these children, with the exception of the eldest, died in extreme infancy. The prisoner, with her husband, had resided for many years at Bratton, but about three years since they removed to Westbury. The child, Richard Smith, whose death the prisoner was charged with having caused, was born on the 16th of May in the present year; it was full-grown, and was a fine healthy boy; it continued well up to the 7th of June, on which day it became sick, and on the 12th of June it died. Certain suspicions having been raised in the minds of the authorities, the body of the child was disinterred. The intestines were then submitted to the investigation of two medical men, who having found arsenic, the intestines were taken to Mr. Herapath, the eminent chemist of Bristol, and he found solid arsenic in the stomach, and from the appearance of the stomach the medical men were clearly of opinion that the death had been caused by arsenic, and, as the child was not more than three weeks old, it was evident that the poison must have been administered to it by some one, and it must have been given at different times; the important question then arose, by whom was the arsenic administered?—After the witnesses had been heard, Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up the case to the jury with his usual ability and care. The jury then retired for half an hour, and then, on their return, the foreman said:—It is our painful duty to pronounce the prisoner (the mother) *Guilty*, but we strongly recommend her to mercy.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: On what ground, gentlemen?—Foreman: That she may have time to repent.—Mr. Justice Cresswell, having put on the black cap, proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner. "Rebecca Smith, an intelligent, patient, and anxious jury have found it their duty to return a verdict of guilty against you upon a charge of the most awful kind one subject can commit against another. Murder must, under all circumstances, be a dreadful crime, but I want words to express the horror of it when perpetrated by a mother against her own offspring. There may be unhappy instances in which the feelings of a mother are stifled by an overwhelming sense of shame, which may induce her to put away her child in the desire that its existence may never be known. We have had dreadful instances, in which avarice and the desire of gain have led to the same fatal result. But it is new to me to have to inquire into a case in which a mother has been proved by evidence, most conclusive to my mind, to have sacrificed her own child, for no traceable motive but that of saving herself the trouble and the charge of maintaining it. It is, indeed, an awful crime—one which may well call for repentance, which the jury have laid as a foundation for a recommendation to mercy. That recommendation will, of course, be forwarded to the proper quarter; but I cannot hold out to you the smallest hope that it will be attended to." After some further observations characterized by great feeling and solemnity, his lordship passed sentence upon the prisoner, who throughout evinced not the slightest emotion.—The court was crowded almost to suffocation. During the proceedings, at one answer given by a witness there was a general laugh, upon which his lordship remarked that the barbarous curiosity evinced upon this occasion was sufficiently disgusting, without such grossly improper conduct being exhibited.

A NOVEL BABY.

At the Mansion-house, *Sarah Prime* was charged with having committed a robbery. The prisoner, who is a young woman, was met by a policeman near Leadenhall-market. She was accompanied by two elderly persons, and they all showed an extraordinary disposition to avoid the officer, who, however, contrived to meet them plump at two or three turnings. The prisoner had in her arms what appeared to be a child, and would have passed for such had she not betrayed such dread of the policeman, who, thereupon, took the liberty to inquire into the nature of her burden. "Sure, isn't it my baby?" said she. "Ah, then, don't be so cruel as to wake him, for he's very tinder in his constitootion." The policeman, however, was so cruel as to try and awake the baby, but, upon stripping it to the skin, he found it to be a very fine leg of pickled pork.—Alderman Gibbs: Did she carry it as a woman would carry her child?—The policeman: Certainly, my lord,; and she spoke to it when I went up to her as a mother would do to keep the poor thing from crying. (Great laughter.)—Alderman Gibbs: Well, prisoner, do you choose to give any account of the manner in which you became the nursing mother of this leg of pork? (A laugh.)—The prisoner: Please your lordship, I never said it was a child until he axed me whether it wasn't one, and I thought I wouldn't satisfy him by telling him that it was; for, as I paid for it, I might call it what I liked. (Laughter.)—Alderman Gibbs: You certainly hit upon a very ingenious name, at the same time that it proved to be a very awkward one. There can be no doubt that you stole the meat, and you must go to Bridewell for one month.—The prisoner: Faith, then, I didn't steal a morsel of it.—Committed.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT AND LIEUTENANT HEALD.

The adjourned proceedings in the case of the Countess of Landsfeldt were resumed on Monday, before Mr. Hardwick, at Marlborough-street Police Court. It was asserted during the morning that the countess would be at the court; but at three o'clock the respective counsel—Mr. Clarkson for the prosecution, and Mr. Bodkin for the defence—came into court, but no defendant appeared.—Mr. Clarkson said: Sir, I have the honour to wait upon you again on the part of the lady, the aunt of Mr. Heald, who caused the present proceedings to be instituted. Since I was last at this court, I am in possession of important additional evidence in reference to the subject-matter of the charge advanced against the accused, but I think it is quite right to tell you that only this morning I have been put in possession of information that the Countess of Landsfeldt is some hundreds of miles beyond your jurisdiction. The information was communicated to me by the bail, with the view of saving unnecessary trouble and expense.—Mr. Bodkin: Out of respect and proper courtesy to the magistrate I attend here to-day. Being deprived of the presence of my client, for whom I was interested on the last occasion, I have little to say. I cannot offer any reason to the court as to the cause of absence. Certainly it cannot be referred to any advice of mine as to any jeopardy which my client might incur by by staying to meet the charge against her. Whether the absence is to be attributed to the carrying out of the arrangement for a tour to the Continent, or whether it proceeds from any other cause, I have no explanation to offer. With respect to the securities, my learned friend (Mr. Clarkson) has treated the case with that liberality which I expected from him, and I have nothing therefore, to say on that point.—Mr. Hardwick: The application is not to estreat the recognizances?—Mr. Clarkson: No; to extend the time, to give further opportunity to the bail to produce the party.—Mr. Hardwick finally respited the recognizances for one month.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

At Lambeth, *George Garrod*, a waggoner, in the service of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, was placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott on a charge of cau[sing] the death of Elizabeth Gatlin, a fine little girl of ten years of age.—Robert Butt, a grocer, of 46, Vauxhall-walk, deposed that on Mo[nday] morning, about half-past nine o'clock, he was standing in the Vauxhall-w[alk] at the corner of Gloucester-street, and saw a little girl about to cross [the] street on her way to school. Observing some vehicles passing in diffe[rent] directions, he spoke to her, and told her not to venture across the st[reet] just then, but he had scarcely spoken when she ran from behind him. [In] the act of crossing, a van driven by the prisoner, and coming from a direc[tion] from which she could not see to avoid it, knocked her down, and one of [the] wheels, passing over her head, scattered her brains in every direction, [and] killed her on the instant. The witness, in conclusion, said that, in his opin[ion] the prisoner was not at all to blame, as he could not have seen the dece[ased] in time to avoid her. She came from behind a waggon which had passe[d in] a contrary direction, and had come so quick on the prisoner's vehicle t[hat] he could not pull up.—The prisoner expressed his deep regret at the un[for]tunate occurrence, and Mr. Elliott, believing the very unfortunate occ[ur]rence to be entirely accidental, discharged the prisoner.

MARKETS.

Money Market.— On Wednesday Consols remained throughout [the] day at about the closing prices of Tuesday, though, eventually, a fractio[nal] improvement was established. The final rate, for money, was 92⅝, and [for] the account 92¾ to ⅞. In Railway affairs there was no change of consequen[ce]. On Thursday Consols closed at 92⅝ to 92¾; ditto for account, 92¾ to [...] The heavy English Shares were raher better.

Mark-lane, Monday. — English wheat in short supply, but rat[her] cheaper; one parcel of new on sale, quality not satisfactory; fine qualit[y] of foreign nearly supported late rates, but inferior sorts cheaper; float[ing] cargoes had but little inquiry, 35s. to 37s. generally asked for Polish Ode[ssa]. Indian corn remains unaltered in value; the firmness of importers, w[ho] refuse to make further concession, prevents business, but at 1s. per quar[ter] decline there are buyers for floating cargoes. New chevalier barley ma[...] 30s.; foreign unaltered. Rye almost neglected, except at low rates for [...] feeding. Malt dull of sale, and prices in favour of buyers. New dun p[eas] about 28s., boilers about 30s., per quarter. Beans as last noted. Oat[s a] shade dearer.

Covent-garden, Monday.—Apples, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; pears, 1s. 3d. to 3[s.]; cherries, 2s. to 3s. per half sieve; gooseberries, 1s. 9d. to 4s.; and curran[ts] 2s. 9d. to 5s. per half sieve; pineapples, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., and hothouse grap[es] 2s. to 5s. per lb.; melons, 9d. to 4s. 6d. each; lemons, 7s. to 9s. per 1[00]; raspberries, 4d. to 10d. per pottle; peaches and nectarines, 25s. to 30s. [per] dozen; plums, 1s. 6d. to 5s. per half sieve; peas, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bush[el]; walnuts for pickling, 8d. to 10d. per 100; French beans, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9[d.]; cabbage lettuces, 8d. to 1s.; broad beans, 10d. to 1s. 3d.; and parsley, 1s. [...] to 1s. 6d. per half sieve; horseradish, 2s. to 5s., per bundle; onions, 2d. [...] 4d. per bunch; potatoes, 2s. to 5s. per cwt.; shallots, 4d. per lb.; cabbag[es] 6d. to 8d. per dozen; turnips, 2s. to 3s., carrots, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and gree[n] 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 2d. to 1s. 6d. per brac[e]; radishes, 3d. to 6d. per dozen hands; small salad, 2s. per dozen punne[ts]; cos lettuces, 8d. to 1s. 2d. per score.

Smithfield, Monday.—The arrivals of cattle and sheep from the Con[ti]nent into the port of London during the past week were not so large as t[he] previous week. Beef, 3s. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. to 4s.; lamb, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per stone of 8lb. to sink the off[al]. Supply at market—Beasts, 3260; sheep, 32,800; calves, 307; pigs, 250.

Leadenhall, Monday.—Poultry, &c. — Turkey pullets, 6s. to 7s.; goslings, 5s. to 6s.; fowls, 2s. 3d. to 5s.; capons, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; chicken[s] 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; ducklings, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; and pigeons, 6d. to 10d. eac[h]. Ostend fresh butter, 7s. to 9s., and English ditto, 8s. to 11s. 6d. per 12lb; Irish eggs, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; French ditto, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; and English dit[to] 6s. to 7s. per 100.

Billingsgate, Monday.—Salmon, 5d. to 8d. per lb.; turbots, 4s. 6d. to 7s.; brills, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; codfish, 4s. to 6s.; whitings, 4d. to 7d.; lobsters, 8[d.] to 2s. 6d., and crabs, 4d. to 2s. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. 3d. per pair; eels, 4[d.] to 10d. per lb.; mackerel, 4d. to 8d. each; flounders, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per doze[n]; haddocks, 4d. to 7d. each; skate, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; whitebait, 1s. per quar[t]; oysters, 18s. to 32s. per bushel.

Bread, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are fro[m] 7d. to 7½d., and of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d., per 4lb. loaf.

Coal Market, Monday.—Carr's Hartley, 16s.; East Adair Main, 13s.; Holywell Main, 15s.; Ord's Redheugh, 14s.; Ravensworth West Hartle[y] 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 13s.; Eden Main, 16s. 9d.; Lambton Primros[e] 16s. 9d.; Hetton, 18s.; Haswell, 18s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Madeira, the Viscountess Northland, of a son and hei[r].

On the 11th inst., Mrs. Joseph Freman, 19, Artillery-place, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., in Dorset-place, the Lady Louisa Rabett, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Marshalls, Essex, the lady of John Laurie, Esq., of [a] son.

On the 12th inst., in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Baring, of a daughter, stil[l]born.

On the 12th inst., in Montague-street, Bryanston-square, the Lady Isabell[a] Jodrell, wife of Richard Paul Hase Jodrell, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at No. 17, Melville-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Wm. Leslie, Esq., of Drumrossie, and younger of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, of a son.

On the 13th inst., in Lowndes-street, the wife of Charles George Barnett, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Swansea, by the Rev. Edward B[...] Squire, vicar, Robert Ogilby Moore, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde park, London, to Esther Frances, youngest daughter of John Richardson, Esq., of Swansea.

On the 9th inst., at Neath, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, Joh[n] Chas. Conybeare, Esq., barrister-at-law, second son of the dean, to Katharin[e] Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Vansittart, rector of Shottes[]brooke, and prebendary of Carlisle.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. William Heygate, M.A., John Spencer, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Mar[]garet, second daughter of the Rev. Edmund H. Penny, M.A.

On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. John Pugh, James M'Gregor, Esq., of Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, to Catherine, daughter of J. C. Lochner, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 4th of June, at Bellikara, in the Madras Presidency, aged 18, o[f] cholera, after an illness of a few hours, Shipley Ashton Warner, doing duty with the 2nd Native Infantry, eldest son of the Hon. Charles W. Warner, he[r] Majesty's attorney-general for Trinidad.

On the 9th inst., at 5, Eaton-terrace, the infant son of Captain and Lady Caroline King.

On the 10th inst., William Tyrie, Esq., of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, aged 21, younger son of John Garnett Tyrie, Esq., of 11, Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park.

On the 10th inst., at South-view, Isle of Wight, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Georgiana, the wife of James Coape, Esq., aged 32.

On the 11th inst., in the 83rd year of her age, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Seymour Hide, Esq., major in the Northamptonshire Regiment of Militia, assistant master of the ceremonies, and marshal in the household of her Majesty the Queen.

On the 11th inst., Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. George Nuttall, formerly of Buenos Ayres, aged 61, at No. 1, Buck-terrace, Fairfield, near Liverpool.

On the 12th inst., at Eythorne, Kent, Christina Drew, only daughter of the late Richard Robinson, Esq., of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The Countess of Dartmouth.—We regret to learn that the illness of this estimable lady has terminated fatally. Her ladyship died on Monday morning, at the family residence, in St. James's-square, to the inexpressible grief of her husband and youthful family. The deceased countess was second daughter of George, the late Viscount Barrington, and consequently sister of the present viscount. She was born Oct. 20, 1802, and married the Earl of Dartmouth on the 25th of October, 1828, by whom she leaves a numerous family of children, the eldest of whom is now in her twentieth year. The families of Lord Bagot, the Hon. the Dean of Windsor, and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, Lady Harriet Paget, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, and several other personages of rank, are placed in mourning by the distressing event.

The decease of the late Mr. George Lawson Hall, a messenger in the House of Commons, who also held an appointment under the Protection Society, in Old Bond-street, took place at Falmouth, under the following distressing circumstances:—He arrived at the above place, in the Dublin steamer, on the 6th inst., and was attacked immediately with cholera, which deprived him of life in six hours. This awful dispensation plunged a widow and five fatherless children into a state of great misery, as no pension is attached to the situation. It is hoped this melancholy notice will not be passed unheeded by those who have the power to help. We feel, indeed, assured that it will not.

We have to record the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Thomas Reade, consul-general of England to Tunis for the last twenty-eight years, after a long and painful malady, in his country-house at La Maya.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES are respectfully informed by Mr. and Mrs. DOBSON, their Warehouse is now well supplied with every Fashionable Article of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING adapted for SUMMER USE. They desire especially to solicit orders, per post, for BRAIDED FROCKS and PELISSES, in plain and printed Satteen; FRENCH LLAMA, FRENCH MERINO, and other Goods, all made in the very best taste.

The WHITE SATTEEN and INDIA DIMITY PELISSES for INFANTS under Two Years of Age, neatly Robed, are 5s. 6d. each; Ditto, Braided, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. PRINTED DE-LAINE PELISSES, Small Patterns, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. —none higher. PLAIN and EMBROIDERED PINAFORES, in HOLLAND and DIAPER, commencing at ONE SHILLING each. HOLLAND BLOUSES, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each. INFANTS' DRAWN SILK BONNETS, 4s. 6d.; QUILTED or DRAWN SATIN DITTO, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. COLOURED or WHITE HOODS, Braided, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and so on.

As usual, the LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, Fast Colours, are 5s. 6d. each; Inferior Ditto, 3s. 10½d.—Be good enough to enclose one stamp for the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Ladies' Outfits, &c.

Please preserve the address,

JAMES DOBSON, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

MADAME DE CONDE, 16, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, has the honour to announce her return to England. She continues to give Lessons in the Art of Making the True Valenciennes Lace, Brussels Lace, and Pointe à l'Aiguille. The latter is taught in two lessons. Any lady desiring to make it a source of emolument may be instructed as to the disposal of her work.

LADIES' Gold and Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, all the latest improvements, richly engraved Cases and Dials, carefully regulated and warranted to keep correct time (really elegant)—gold, £5. 15s.; silver, £3. 5s. Ladies' new style of Neckchains for their weight in sovereigns. HAWLEY and CO., 284, High Holborn, sons of Thomas Hawley, formerly of 75, Strand, and the only GENUINE WATCHMAKERS' firm in London.

THE Eupodian, or Improved Elastic SPRING BOOT, Registered.—"Until we saw a specimen of Messrs. Buddell and Phipps's boots, we were totally ignorant of the elegance with which this important article of dress might be finished, whether for lady or gentleman."—Court Journal.

To be had only of BUDDELL and PHIPPS, Cadogan House, Sloane-street, Makers to the Royal Family.—Established 1714.

TREMENDOUS Bargains in Dressing-CASES.—The Sale by Auction of Dressing-cases, Travelling Desks, &c., having taken place, the remainder is now on Sale, and for which no reasonable offer will be refused, as the premises must be cleared in September next. DALTON, 85, Quadrant, Regent-street.

Large-size brass-bound Dressing-cases, fitted with best cutlery and cut glass, with superior plated mountings, for 30s. 85, Quadrant, Regent-street. — A large-size Dressing-case, with silver mountings, seven guineas.

WAX FLOWERS.—MRS. DORVELL, Artiste, by appointment, to her Majesty, and under the especial patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, 199 Oxford-street, London, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to her beautiful and perfect MODELS of WAX FLOWERS from NATURE. From the great superiority of Mrs. Dorvell's mode of tinting, a greater brilliancy of colour is obtained, by which they appear perfectly natural. Mrs. D. continues to teach this elegant art, and supplies every requisite material.

Terms—Four Lessons One Guinea.

HAIR Bracelets, beautifully made and mounted in fine Gold, at 7s. each. Ladies wishing to preserve the hair of a relative or friend can have made (which they can see done) any description of Hair Souvenir, at about one-half the usual charge, by Mr. GEORGE DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, FENCHURCH-STREET, three doors from Gracechurch-street, London. A most recherché collection of Specimens in Hair Work, richly mounted, is kept for inspection. Ladies waited on at their own residences with patterns, or a Book of Patterns is sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

BEAUTIFUL Hair, &c. — The cele-brated NIOUKREUR is guaranteed to reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever time of life; to prevent the hair falling off, strengthen weak hair, check greyness, and render the hair glossy and luxuriant. No toilet is complete without it. Enough for three months' use, most elegantly scented, is sent free by post on receipt of 25 postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. The testimonials enclosed will convince every one of its utility.

PROUT'S large and fashionable ASSORTMENT of LADIES' COMBS is unequalled for elegance, cheapness, and variety; the stock of every other kind of comb in tortoiseshell or horn, from its extent, affords a choice that is not to be met with elsewhere. Prout's Tooth Brushes, of nearly 100 various patterns, including all the late improvements, are celebrated for their durability and efficiency. Their superiority is appreciated in most parts of the world. Prout's Hair Brushes in any climate, and are proof against the severest washing. Officers of the army and navy, or ladies going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with every article for the toilet, the quality of which may be depended upon, and at the lowest prices. Prout, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, London, near Temple-bar.

TO the Ladies.—The powerful influence of the sun on the skin at this period of the year calls for increased attention in preserving its delicacy and beauty. The most pleasing and effectual specific for this desirable object is ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, so deservedly established in royal and public favour and estimation. Its application neutralizes the effects of atmosphere, and induces that healthy action of the microscopic vessels of the skin, by which its delicacy and beauty are so essentially promoted. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, and discolorations fly before the application of the KALYDOR, and give place to a healthy smoothness and transparency of complexion. Ladies travelling or taking outdoor exercise will find it to diffuse a grateful and refreshing feeling. In cases of Sunburn, or Stings of Insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** It is necessary on purchasing to see that the words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper, as Spurious Imitations are abroad.

LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES.

THE Roseate Bloom of Health can in all cases be permanently ensured by the use of the above perfectly innocent and wonderful Liquid Extract, obtained from that Queen of the Flower-garden — the Rose—as prepared by PEARS, who has received innumerable testimonials from Ladies of the highest rank, of its invaluable and innocent properties. It imparts a most exquisite tint, which is not destroyed either by change of air or by perspiration, even when wiped with the handkerchief, and is, therefore, invaluable to those frequenting public and private assemblies. This article has now been in use by the fashionable world upwards of thirty years, and is the sole property of F. PEARS, Perfumer, and Inventor of the Transparent Soap; and may be had of the leading Perfumers in Town and Country, and also at his Purified Soap and Perfumery Warehouse, 91, Great Russell-street, near the British Museum. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

*** PEARS'S LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES and his celebrated BLANC DE PERL EN LIQUIDE, for imparting a delicate white tint to the hands, arms, neck, &c., are invaluable to all who value personal beauty. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle; by post, extra.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.— A CERTIFIED CURE OF SCROFULA BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The following certificate from Mr. Alcorn, of Terry's Plains, New South Wales, was forwarded to Professor Holloway by Mr. Pinkey, Chemist, of the same place:—"This is to certify that my daughter, aged seven years, was afflicted with Scrofula for three years, and that, after she had been attended by several respectable practitioners without success, I was induced to try HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, which remedies, in about three months, completely cured her, and she is now in the best of health. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have resided for twenty years.—(Signed) R. ALCORN, January 1, 1849." Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

R. H. DROVER'S

ECONOMICAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 42, OXFORD-STREET,

LATE DOREY AND CO.

MOURNING SKIRTS, of every fabric, description, and style, at the Economical Mourning Warehouse.

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MOURNING SILKS, SATINS, and BROCADES, GRO ROYAL, RADZEMERE, BARATHEA, WIDOWS', SILK, GLACE, and DUCAPES, &c., in every width and quality, surpassed for cheapness by no establishment in existence. Also,

PARAMATTAS, CRAPES, COBOURG CLOTHS, ALPACAS, LUSTRES, CASHMERE ROYALS, BAREGES, &c., and an unlimited variety of Fancy Dresses for every Grade of Mourning.

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THE Liverpool and London Fire and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—8, Water-street, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

This Institution is empowered by special acts of Parliament; has a subscribed capital of £1,500,000; surplus funds of £164,960, besides the accumulated life premiums; and the liability of its proprietors is unlimited. Its system of life business is peculiarly adapted for persons who prefer certainty to speculation, and the bonuses guaranteed will bear comparison with those actually declared by other companies.

Fire insurances on the usual terms of established offices.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary in London.

LONDON Cutaneous Infirmary for the Treatment and Cure of Diseases of the Skin. Instituted 1841.

Patron—H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c.
President—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
Treasurer—J. GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

The object of the Society is to supply Medical Advice, Medicines, and appropriate Baths gratuitously to poor patients afflicted with diseases of the skin. Upwards of 21,000 cases have been successfully treated since the establishment of the Institution; and increased means are necessary to meet the numerous additional claims upon the Charity. Public benevolence is therefore earnestly appealed to for further support, and contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, J. G. Barclay, Esq.; or by the Secretary, at the Institution, 25, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

BOYES THORNTON, Hon. Sec.
CHARLES NASH, Secretary.

RELFE'S Homœopathic Cocoa, improved by the Desiccating Company's process (Davison and Symington, Patentees), on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation have already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health, as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.

Prepared and sold by J. D. BROWNING, Successor to John Relfe, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate. — La Dr. De MOTTE'S NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

NOTICE.—WENHAM LAKE ICE SUPERSEDED.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MASTERS and CO.'S Patent Sherry Cobbler FREEZING and COOLING JUG.—By this Patent Jug, Spring Water is congealed into the purest Ice, on the table or sideboard, for Sherry Cobblers, &c., in five minutes, at the cost of 2d. The Public are respectfully invited to see the process of this extraordinary and useful invention, as actually BOILING WATER CAN BE CONVERTED INTO ICE, without the aid of Ice!

Patentees of the Freezing Machines (by which 20 to 100 quarts of Dessert Ice can be made in a few minutes, and Rock Ice at the same time, and Wine cooled), Cooling Decanters, Refrigerators, Butter Coolers, and Percolators. By this last mentioned article, a bottle of wine, &c., can be cooled in a minute without ice, for one halfpenny

Masters and Co.'s Improved Apparatus for making pure Soda Water, Lemonade, Nectar, and all Aërated Waters. This apparatus needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Price 30s.

Masters and Co., Patentees, 294, Regent-street; and 7, Mansion-house-street, City.

Also, by Royal Letters Patent, MASTERS and CO.'S PATENT ROTARY BUFF KNIFE-CLEANER, which will clean and polish, equal to new, twelve knives in one minute, without noise or dust.

The various processes shown at Masters and Co.'s Showrooms, 294, Regent-street, and 7, Mansion-house-street, City; and may also be seen at the Royal Botanic and Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park; the Colosseum; and the Polytechnic Institution Regent-street.

294, Regent-street; and 7, Mansion-house-street, City.

MR. E. ALBERT, Surgeon-Dentist and AURIST, may be consulted daily from Ten to Six. His system combines the latest improvements and economy. The Single Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, £5; stopping, 2s. 6d. The VOICE CONDUCTOR, 21s. per pair.

74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—LIQUID HAIR DYE, &c.

MR. CHAMBERS will forward any Lady enclosing the fee of 5s., by Post-office order or sixty postage stamps (reduced from a guinea), the Original Recipe of his "ATRAPILATORY," or "PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE," which effectually changes, in a few minutes, Grey, Red, or Light Auburn Hair to a rich Dark Brown or Black, without trouble (by simply combing it through the hair), and producing, by one application, any shade required. It can be incontestibly demonstrated from the innumerable and unsolicited testimonials from many ladies of the highest rank who have used, for many years, this celebrated liquid (made according to his recipe), that, while many other trashy dyes now extant destroy the hair by their pernicious properties, this article (as will be seen by the ingredients) promotes the growth of the hair, nourishing the roots to the latest period. The colouring materials cost but a trifle and can be prepared at home.

*** Also is included the Recipe of his "HAIR REGENERATOR," guaranteed to restore the hair in baldness, strengthens weak hair, and prevents it turning grey; it invigorates the apparatus situated beneath the scurf-skin, and enables it to take up colouring matter, thus rendering the hair strong, luxuriant, and restoring it to its original colour. These invaluable recipes are conscientiously guaranteed never to fail.

N.B.—Testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of his Hair Generant, with full directions, will accompany the recipes, also with others added for Removing Superfluous Hair. To cleanse the roots of the hair from all scurf, Pomade for the Hair, &c. &c. Questions answered on all diseases of the hair.

Address Mr. WM. CHAMBERS, Bridge-street, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

CAUTION.—The proprietor hereby gives notice, that these recipes are copyright, and that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against any infringement thereof.

THE newly-discovered Mode of Drawing. SPECIMENS of this original and rapid mode of SKETCHING from NATURE may be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 26, Orchard-street, Portman-square. The materials or a prospectus are supplied on application to Mr. WALKER, who has had the honour to instruct many of the Royal Academicians and the nobility and gentry.

GLASS Preserve Jars.—These are the most useful and cleanly article that has ever been invented. Not being porous, keeps the preserve much longer, as well as the natural flavour of the fruit. A list of these and other domestic articles in glass can be had at the warehouse of THOMAS MILLINGTON, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without.

SCISSORS.—The Scissors manufactured by C. STEWART and CO. (Patentees of the Plantagenet Guard Razor), 22, Charing-cross, London, from the Swedish Oregrund Iron, converted into Plantagenet Steel, and chemically tempered. The cutting edges are finished by the most experienced workmen in England. Circular and prices sent post-free.

HECLA Coffee-Pot.—Carey's Hecla Coffee Pot prepares an exquisite Infusion in the easiest method hitherto discovered. It is recommended by Dr. Ryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other scientific judges; whilst, as a Culinary Apparatus, the well-known Author of the "Gastronomic Regenerator," M. Soyer, has given it his unqualified approbation. Agents for the City, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to five. Consultation free.

TOOTHACHE permanently Cured by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling decaying Teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price 1s. Enough for several Teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized Testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 24, EAST TEMPLE CHAMBERS, WHITEFRIARS, FLEET-STREET London, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies each packet.

W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by sickness or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy. Its antiseptic properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful aromatic quality imparts a pleasant fragrance to the breath. But what has considerably enhanced its value is its peculiar power of allaying all irritation in and swelling of the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the Toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary.

Prepared only by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place; and sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. In pots, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have been the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing, on an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are more comfortable, as well as more efficacious in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use.

26, Oxford-street (opposite Soho-square).

"PATENT Medicines—Their Uses and Abuses.—In scanning over the columns of the numerous periodicals of the present day, it is curious to observe the various advertisements describing medicinal preparations and their curative powers, such as can only be intended to impose upon the ignorant and unwary, many of them vaunted as infallible specifics for every disease to which mankind is liable; and, when we consider the opposite characters of the Maladies which they profess to cure, the eye turns from them in disgust. Still, however, we must admit there are some, though modest in their pretensions, of undoubted efficacy and utility, and have even been highly recommended by the most distinguished members of the faculty, among which stand pre-eminent COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS."—Morning Chronicle.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medi-cine ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this excellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and wholesale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent Medicines.

STEEL Chatelaines.—"Young hearts throbbed against it, making the lights flash from its polished facets at every pulsation; or, at times, the breath of low soft words, whispered over it, and full of meaning, dulled its lustre. Elsewise, too, the language, instead of coming from withered lips, was spoken by youthful floating eyes."—Albert Smith. The greatest variety of this fashionable article to be had at the original maker's, DURHAM, Cutler, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 456, Oxford-street, near Bedford Chapel. Any pattern made to order. Cutlery of every description.

INDUSTRIE Francaise, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.—Tapis, Portières, Rideaux, Meubles, Tentures, de tous prix et de toutes dimensions. Bronzes d'art et d'ameublement; riches Pendules, depuis £3 jusqu'à £100; Candelabres, lustres, bouts de table; flambeaux depuis 2s. jusqu'à £4; meubles dorés et sculptés montés en Beauvais et en Gobelins; etagères, coffres de mariage; boites en bouile, en écaille, en nacre; écritoires, depuis 2s. jusqu'a £6, etc. Choix considérable de tous les produits nouveaux de l'Industrie Parisienne.

THOSE about to Marry should obtain my BOOK of ESTIMATES, with Designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed cottage is comfortably furnished for 23 guineas; a six-roomed house, completely and neatly, for £70; an eight-roomed house, with many elegancies and substantially, for £140; a mansion of 14 rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents, all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom, carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 28 Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

JOSEPH LOADER, Upholsterer, 23, Pavement, Finsbury.

The extensive celebrity of Joseph Loader's Establishment for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering business, affords a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers selecting from his stock, that they are of well-seasoned material and the best workmanship.

Joseph Loader's portable Bedstead, which forms an ottoman, settee, easy-chair, and bedstead, with three cushions, stuffed in printed cotton, on brass socket castors, £2. 2s. to £3. 10s.; and Minter's patent reclining Chair, with leg-rest, in morocco leather, at one-half the prices charged by the Patentees, whose right of patent has expired.

*** Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

MEASAM and CO.'S Regenerative CARPET SOAP cleanses, renovates, and purifies all descriptions of Carpets, Druggets, and Woollens, restores the colours, and makes them (after many years' wear) look almost equal to new; Ladies' Wardrobes, Gentlemen's Clothes, Scarlet Uniforms, &c., as it will not in the slightest degree injure the most delicate colours. The method of using it is so simple that no more labour is required than washing a deal floor. May be had at the Manufactory, 1 and 2, Manifold-place, Lower Kennington-lane, Lambeth. Sold in jars at 1s. 6d. per lb., jars included, from 1 lb. to 4 lb., by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen. Country orders attended to, wholesale and retail, by sending a post-office order. Persons taking a 20 lb. jar or upwards will save 3d. per lb., the price of the small jars. The above Soap produces a beautiful white. One pound goes as far as three pounds of common soap, with half the labour.

Manufacturers of Woollens, Silks, Cotton, and Linens, will find it of the greatest importance, and may be supplied at the wholesale price.

WHITE TEETH AND FRAGRANT BREATH!!

LISTON'S ALBI-FACIENT, DENTIFRICE,

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. LISTON & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS,

35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN,

AND

15, SHERBOURNE-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

IN JARS AT 1s. AND 2s. EACH.

"Good teeth are indispensable to comfort and appearance, health, and longevity."

After the use of this Dentifrice for a few weeks the teeth, however previously neglected, assume a perfect whiteness. As a preventive to decay and toothache it is most efficacious; and its antiseptic and grateful aromatic qualities impart a delightful fragrance,—substituting, for the discomfort of a bad breath, a luxurious feeling to oneself, as well as removing the annoyance arising from a consciousness of being offensive to others.

Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons; Berens and Blumburg, St. Paul's-churchyard; Low, 350, Strand; Rossi, 254, Regent-street; Hassell, St. Paul's-churchyard; Davis, 49, Strand; Wright, Minories; Messrs. Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; and may be had through all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should any difficulty occur in procuring the Dentifrice, a communication, prepaid, addressed to the Proprietors, will meet with prompt attention.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN.

THE most inveterate Skin Diseases are speedily cured by MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Ringworm, Stings, Gout, and every kind of Inflammation. For the Skin, Teeth, and Shaving it has no equal. Medical, Naval, and Military gentlemen will find it inestimable.—Sold in pots, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by all respectable Druggists in town or country.

The nobility and gentry can be referred to a physician of forty years' standing in the British army, who has used it in his practice with unfailing success, who offers his services to the poor, gratis, Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Institution, 1 and 2, Manifold-place, Newington.

It is strongly recommended for washing children, as it purifies and renders the Skin perfectly healthy, and entirely prevents the recurrence of all hereditary Skin Diseases.

EDEN'S Family Medicines.—Eden's Pills, Eden's Ointment, and Eden's Hooping-cough Mixture are acknowledged to be the most safe and efficacious medicine in the world, and require only a trial to satisfy the most sceptical of their great value. Eden's Family Medicines are prepared only, and sold wholesale, by Eden and Co., 2, Jewin-crescent, London; and retail by most respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in bottles, boxes, and pots, at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. A single box of the Pills will be sent by post on receipt of 1s. 3d., 3s., and 5s., postage stamps, addressed Eden and Co.

DEAFNESS.— New Discovery. — The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It is modelled to the ear, so that it rests within, without projecting; being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears are entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Also invaluable newly-invented Spectacles.

S. and B. SOLOMONS, Aurists and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

FENNING'S Cholera Mixture.—All have been saved who have taken it, not one failure. A dose taken twice a week will prevent an attack. Every family should for safety keep a bottle ready in the house. It is the only remedy. Sold at the Broadway, Hammersmith; Collins, 54, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Kingsford, Kensington; and all respectable Chemists in town and country, in bottles, protected by Government stamp and with full directions, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s., and £1. 1s., gallon size, for ships' crews, charities, &c.

FLY Exterminator.—No Lady's apart-ment should be without one; it is both useful and ornamental, and greatly assists in the preservation of gilt and other furniture. Forwarded free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, addressed to W. H. West, 399, Strand.

SELLING OFF.—Close of the Season.—Elegant Muslins at 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 11½d. the dress; the same goods were sold a few days since at 5s. and 8s. the dress, and are superior to many now selling at 20s. Shawls, Silks, Irish Linen, Table and Bed Linen, Flannels, &c., at the same ruinous prices; an inspection only will convince ladies of the above truth. To ensure a good selection an early call is respectfully solicited at HOOPER'S Muslin Warehouse, 52, Oxford-street. Observe—All goods marked down in plain figures.

GENERAL MOURNING.—Ladies are respectfully informed that Mr. Hooper has become the successful purchaser of a large lot of BLACK SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH TWILLS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, &c.; and as they are of the best manufacture, and about half-price, no comment is necessary further than that the Black is warranted perfectly fast.

Patent yard-wide rolled Crape, 1s. and upwards; six-quarter ditto, the widest width made, 2s. 11½d.; Paramattas, from 1s.; Coburgs, 9½d. and 1s.; French Twill, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Orleans, 6d.; Black and White Prints, 1s. 11½d. the full dress; a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for 23s. 6d.

Selling off ! ! at HOOPER'S Mourning Warehouse, 52, Oxford-street.

SELLING OFF ! !—1200 Wool Barege DRESSES, all at 2s. 11d. the dress of twelve yards, at the Selling Off of Wells and Evans's Stock, on MONDAY and following days, at BROOKS'S, 105 and 106, High-street, Borough.

SELLING OFF ! !—1000 elegant SHAWLS, at 1s. 3d. each, many worth half-a-guinea, at the Selling Off of Wells and Evans's Stock on MONDAY and following days, at BROOKS'S, 105 and 106, High-street, Borough.

SELLING OFF ! ! — 1700 Plaid DRESSES, all Linen, at 2s. 6d. the dress, worth 15s., at the Selling Off of Wells and Evans's Stock, on MONDAY and following days, at BROOKS'S, 105 and 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, and three minutes' walk from the Greenwich Railway and London-bridge.

SELLING OFF.—Summer Stock.—CAMERON and VIALL beg to announce their annual reduction on all their Summer Goods.—They are enabled, through the great patronage they have received in their made-up skirt department, to offer more than 600 ready-made SKIRTS, in all the most fashionable fabrics, at a very considerable reduction. Printed Muslin Skirts (3 to 7 flounces), 7s. 9d.; Balzarines, 10s. 9d.; Barèges, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d.; rich black and coloured Glacé Silk Skirts (3 to 7 flounces), 31s. 6d., 37s. 6d., and 42s.; Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves, all at reduced prices. A variety of new fabrics for the autumn season. The price of every article is marked in plain figures.

CAMERON and VIALL, 50, OXFORD-STREET.

IN RE JOHNSTONE, CRAIG, AND CO., BANKRUPTS, WATLING-STREET.—ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT.

BROWN BROTHERS and CO. will sell, during this week, that portion of the Stock of the above eminent Manufacturers consisting of SHAWLS, to the amount of £3610, and which they have purchased at a discount of 62½ per cent. therefrom. 1000 magnificent Barège Shawls, all 4s. 6d., worth 25s.; 500 ditto, the best French, 7s. 6d., cost 35s.; innumerable French long ditto, 14s. 9d., west-end price 50s. Three or four thousand Cachmere Long Shawls, valued by the bankrupts' broker at 4 guineas to 7½ guineas, will be sold at 31s. 6d. to 55s.; few pattern Mantles, 15s. each, at

15, VERE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

TO Ladies. — The Zone of Beauty for 18s. 6d., that much approved article of a lady's toilet, which, easy, simple, and elegant, imparts a sylph-like roundness to the waist without restraint or pressure. Ladies who have not yet experienced the comfort and elegance of this celebrated Corset, are informed, that by sending the size of their waists to Mdme. GEORGES, 9, New Bond-street, they can be fitted with the utmost exactitude. Dressmaking from 6s. 6d.

SCOTCH WOOLLENS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, &c.

JAMES LOCKE, 119, Regent-street, begs to call the attention of the Ladies to his new and splendid stock of Shawls, Scarfs, and 6-4 Cashmeres for travelling dresses. He has also on hand a capital lot of Tartan Shawls and Plaids of last year's designs, which he has bought on such terms as will enable him to offer them at prices far below their value.

Ladies in the country will find this a good opportunity for purchasing first-rate goods for extremely low prices. Patterns forwarded free.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits, executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest prices for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. THE LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

THE Great Sale of Rich Black Silks, SATINS, MOIRES, and GLACES.—The following lots will be sold during the week, warranted of the purest qualities, regardless of price:—

		s.	d.
1798 yards Glacé Silks	per yard	1	4
2760 yards ditto, all bright		1	6
3760 yards Ducape make		1	9
974 yards rich soft		2	0
1890 yards the very richest quality		2	4½
1478 yards Barathea Silks, from		1	11
9110 yards rich double warps		2	8
1471 yards Gros Royals		2	9½
1470 yards very rich		3	0
1920 yards Radzemoire or Widows' Silks, commencing		2	9½
796 yards Striped Glacé Silks		2	0
911 yards satin faces		2	4½
870 yards soft boiled Satins		3	9½

Upwards of 3000 yards various qualities, manufactured by the hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields. Families will meet with extraordinary advantages by paying a visit to this establishment.

TIDMARSH, JAMES, and COMPANY, 233, Regent-street.

500 Skirts now in readiness.

DRESS and other Bonnets, from One Guinea.—Ladies who study elegance and economy are solicited to visit Mrs. BARNARD'S private MILLINERY ROOMS, where they will find a variety of Crape, Glacé, Tullè, and other Bonnets, suited for the present season, selected from the first Parisian houses, and at unusually low prices. Morning and Evening Caps, from 6s.

124, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. N.B. Private house.

IMMENSE Reduction in the price of STRAW, NEW and FANCY CHIP BONNETS, at HOWES'S ROYAL BLUE BONNET WAREHOUSE, 292, HIGH HOLBORN. Ladies desirous of saving in purchasing Bonnets are particularly invited to pay a visit to this Establishment, where they will find one of the largest, best, and cheapest Stocks of Bonnets, of every description, in the Metropolis.

Country milliners, small buyers, &c., will find this one of the cheapest houses in London.——Observe—Howes's Royal Blue Bonnet Warehouse, 292, High Holborn.

PARISIAN STAYS AND CORSETS.

WILLIAM FUGLER is selling at his Warehouse, 522, New Oxford-street (four doors east of Bloomsbury-street), Paris-made Coutil STAYS, at 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Paris Wove ditto, at 7s. 6d.; and the Original Wirley's Wove at the unprecedented low price of 11s. for 18 inch, rising 1s. per inch. Children's Paris and English made Stays in great variety. Ladies waited on by competent Females ten miles from London.

WILLIAM FUGLER, 522, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. H., 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.

An Apprentice and an Improver Wanted.

*** Please to observe the Number, 304.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and following Days will be offered, by

BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 AND 64, EDGWARE-ROAD,

Upwards of 20,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glacé SILKS, in all the new autumnal colourings and designs, at 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 2½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.

The above Goods have been bought for cash of a manufacturer retiring from business.

Patterns sent for inspection to any part, postage free.

Address—BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.

LEAVING TOWN FOR THE COUNTRY.—At this period of the season most Ladies are preparing for a change: they fly from their domestic comforts to seek pure air and comfortable apartments. After a short time of enjoyment they find the name of home sweeter than any other sound; and, only for a variety of portable comforts, with which their portmanteau is well stored, would become irreconcileable. The most essential of these articles to comfort, when from home, and cannot be procured but in London, is a pair of GEORGE ROBERTS'S easy-fitting STAYS.

Apply at 183, OXFORD-STREET,

and

4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON,

and see 100 different patterns of the cheapest and most elegant Corsets in the world.

N.B.—G. R. has just imported another 100 cases of the elegant genuine Paris-wove Corsets, price, for 18 inches, 13s., rising 6d. per inch.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BAILEY AND RITCHIE,

UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

JAMES BAILEY announces to his numerous friends and customers that, in order to clear off the whole of the remaining Stock of Silks, Shawls, Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Lace, Ribbons, &c., his premises WILL be CLOSED on SATURDAY (this day), August 11, when a FURTHER REDUCTION in the PRICES of TWENTY PER CENT. will be made, as the Stock must be disposed of by the 20th of the present month.

Hotel-keepers, Private Families, and Shippers, take this opportunity of obtaining some of the Cheapest Goods ever offered in the Metropolis.

The SALE will be recommenced on MONDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING DAYS.

Doors open at Ten, close at Eight.

ALBION HOUSE,

August 10, 1849. 77 AND 78, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

SEWELL AND CO.'S

Annual Sale of SUMMER GOODS (for one fortnight) will commence on MONDAY next, previous to their yearly taking Stock.

SEWELL and CO. intend offering the residue of their Light and Fancy GOODS at prices which must command an immediate clearance in every department. Ladies leaving London will do well to visit this Establishment.

1100 to 1200 Silk Dresses and Made-up Skirts, 28s. to 2 guineas.

800 Flounced ditto, in Cashmere, Barèges, &c., extraordinarily cheap.

Some beautiful French Barèges (sold by every other house in London at 2s.) 10½d. per yard. Also will be included some hundred Coloured and White Muslin Robes, Ribbons, and Lace Embroideries.

Special attention is particularly directed to some cases of beautiful French Barège Shawls, at 21s.: the same description of goods have been sold during the season for two and three guineas; they are four yards and a half long and two yards wide.

COMPTON-HOUSE, 44, 45, and 46, OLD COMPTON-STREET; AND 46 and 47, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

FANCY GOODS ABOUT HALF PRICE.

As it is necessary to dispose of the remaining SUMMER FANCY GOODS before the close of the Season, very great Reductions in Price have been made at

REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, REGENT-STREET.

Silks, sold at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., reduced to 1s. 6½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d.; Flounced Skirts very cheap; Shawls, Barège, 4 yards long, sold at 21s. and 25s., reduced to 14s. 6d.; Mantles, sold at 28s. 6d. and 2 guineas, reduced to 14s. 6d. and 25s.; Travelling Cloaks, sold at 30s., now 15s.; Fancy Dresses, in Barège, at 5½d. and 6½d., of the most durable kind; French Barège Beche, sold at 1s. 9d., reduced to 9½d.; Embroidered Dresses, sold at 30s. and 35s., reduced to 21s.; Flounced Skirts, sold at 27s. 6d., reduced to 19s. 6d.; French Bonnet Ribbons, sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d., reduced to 6½d. and 8½d.; and a very great variety of other fancy goods well worthy of attention.

UNCOMMONLY CHEAP DRESSES.—Balzarines of the most durable description, 4½d. a yard; Printed Muslins, from 3d.; French Rayé Bêche Barèges, 9½d. a yard; Embroidered Alpaca Robes, 21s.

REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S).

THE LADIES AND THE SEASIDE.

Every Lady, before leaving town, should pay a visit to C. WILEY'S NOTED ESTABLISHMENT, the LADIES' MORNING WRAPPER DEPOT.—200 ALWAYS ON HAND, in every shape and texture, and will be found the best and cheapest in London, at C. WILEY'S, 206, OXFORD-STREET, between Orchard-street and Portman-street.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Print Gowns, fast colours, from	5	6	Twilled Cambric, from	8	6
Four ditto, from	21	0	De Laines, lined throughout, from	12	6
Coloured and White Muslin, from	8	6	Plain Flannels, from	10	6
Ditto, with three flounces, from	17	6	Printed ditto, from	21	6

White Checked Muslin and Figured Muslinette Sitting-up Gowns, from 12s. 6d. to £3. 3s.

A variety of Ladies' Reading-Jackets equally cheap.

Great Novelties in Juvenile Clothing and Baby Linen.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITS and WEDDING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice for ready money.

Country Orders promptly attended to upon a reference in town.

THE NEW PATENT ELASTIC FRENCH CORSET, THE CORSET DE LA COUR.

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